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A. S. T. M. Paint Group Meeting—Page 7

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Paint Federation Plans April Symposium

The Spring technical symposium of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs will be held April 21 and 22 in Cincinnati. Headquarters will be in the Netherlands Plaza hotel.

The sessions will be under the direction of Dr. Joseph J. Mattiello, president of the federation, and Carlton H. Rose, chairman of the committee on programs. The advisory committee and the standing committees of the federation will meet in the same place April 20.

Employer-Employee Salary Pacts Ruling Made

OPD Washington Bureau

Individual contracts between employer and employes cannot supersede collective bargaining agreements nor be used to forestall collective bargaining or self-organization, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled in two eight-to-one opinions handed down February 28.

The questions were raised in a case against J. I. Case Company of Rock Island, Ill., whose individual contracts with 400 employes were invalidated because, the court held, they were designed to forestall collective bargaining, and in a case against the Railway Express Agency whose employes had entered into contracts with the agency providing for a reduced wage scale without the thirty days' notices required in the railway labor act.

Justice Robert H. Jackson, who wrote the majority opinions in both cases, said that in certain cases, when employers may be under no legal obligation to bargain collectively, they may be free to enter into individual contracts, but no matter what the circumstances that justify individual contracts they may not be availed of to defeat or delay the procedures prescribed by the Wagner Act.

President's Requisition Power Extension Sought

OPD Washington Bureau

A bill to extend the requisitioning authority of the President until June 30, 1945, was introduced in the house February 29 by Representative Andrew May of Kentucky, chairman of the house committee on military affairs. The authority, which is contained in the act of October 10, 1940, and empowered the President to seize certain articles and materials needed for war uses, is due to expire June 30, next. The bill introduced by Representative May (H. R. 4291) was referred to his committee for consideration.

Naval Oil-Shale Development Unit Asked

OPD Washington Bureau

A bill (H. R. 4192) establishing a Naval Oil-Shale Development Board and authorizing the construction and operation of a plant to produce oil for naval use from the naval oil-shale reserves, has been introduced in the house by Representative Carl Vinson of Georgia. The bill was referred to the committee on naval affairs of which Mr. Vinson is chairman.

Chemists' Club Officers Nominated

The Chemists' Club, this city, has nominated the following officers:—

President, C. R. Downs; resident vice-president, Chester L. Knowles, of the Dorr Company, this city; non-resident vice-president, L. W. Bass, New England Industrial Research Foundation, Boston, Mass.; suburban vice-president, A. J. Weith; secretary, A. G. Syska, Syska & Hennessy, this city; treasurer, Ira Vandewater, R. W. Greeff & Co., this city.

Phthalic Anhydride Output Lift Sought

OPD Washington Bureau

The continued shortage of phthalic anhydride in meeting military and essential civilian requirements has compelled the War Production Board to consider expansion of the industry's capacity to produce, it was reported March 3 following a meeting of the industry's advisory committee with WPB officials.

It was stated that output of this important ingredient for the manufacture of plastics is falling far behind meeting requirements and additional productive facilities must be brought into being to close the gap. At the present time there are six plants manufacturing the material and all are operating at capacity levels, it was said. However, for the past seven months they have been unable to meet all demands.

Whether a new plant will be built or additional facilities provided at existing plants was not determined at the meeting, but officials said that output will have to be stepped up in some manner.

Patents Filing Deadline Extension Asked in Bill

OPD Washington Bureau

A bill, H. R. 4289, to extend for six months the time for filing of patent applications which could not be filed because of war conditions was introduced in the house February 29 by Representative Frank W. Boykin of Alabama.

Such extensions of time, the bill states, shall be provided the citizens of the United States and the citizens of other countries which have provided substantially reciprocal privileges to citizens of this country.

Surplus Goods Plan Outlined by Treasury Dept.

OPD Washington Bureau

Procurement division and other officials of the Treasury Department, now working on plans for the disposal of huge stores of useful surplus materials of the armed forces, said March 1 that they plan to rely heavily upon the advice of businessmen and trade associations on how best to place these goods in consuming channels with a minimum of disruption to the national economy.

Contacts are now being made with various trade associations in the manufacturing, wholesaling, and retailing fields looking to the establishment of representative committees within these groups to assist the government in reaching a solution of the problem. Stress was laid by the officials on their intentions of seeing to it that the small, as well as the larger, concerns or buyers will be given an opportunity to acquire a share of the surplus products.

Every effort will be made, it was added, to keep the goods out of the hands of speculators. The Treasury Department intends to do business with the people who have been doing business up and down the main streets of the communities year in and year out, said Undersecretary of the Treasury John L. Sullivan, recently, who will exercise an important policy-making role in the program, and the department is determined to have no truck with any concern that is organized for the purpose of making money out of the war.

Approximately $100,000,000 worth of medical supplies and health equipment has already been cataloged as excess or surplus materials by the armed forces and is to be disposed of in the program. A breakdown of the materials has not yet been disclosed, but they are understood to include about $24,000,000 worth of drugs and surgical dressings. Carson P. Frailey, executive vice-president of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, who has been in conference with Mr. Sullivan and officials of the procurement division on the problem, said that a group of the association's mem-

—*Continued on page 55*

War Contracts Board Personnel Set

Joseph M. Dodge, chairman of the War Department Price Adjustment Board, has been appointed chairman of the new War Contracts Price Adjustment Board, which was created by the renegotiation section of the revenue act of 1943 and held its first meeting February 26.

Other personnel of the new board, appointed by the heads of the agencies involved, is as follows:—Laird Bell, chairman of the Navy Price Adjustment Board, vice-chairman; Commander Arthur G. Rydstrom, Maritime Commission Price Adjustment Board, who is also representing the War Shipping Administration Price Adjustment Board; Capt. Harry C. Maull, jr., chairman of the Treasury Department Price Adjustment Board; Charles T. Fisher, jr., chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Price

—*Continued on page 55*

Dr. Rideal Nominated For S.C.I. Presidency

Dr. E. K. Rideal has been nominated for the presidency of the Society of the Chemical Industry. The annual meeting of the society will be held in July. Dr. Wallace P. Cohoe of New York is currently president. Dr. Rideal, who has been professor of Colloid Science at Cambridge, since 1930, is president of the Faraday Society.

War Veteran Upheld On Job Reinstatement

The Federal law guaranteeing to service men their jobs back when they return to civil life was upheld by Federal District Judge Mac Swinford, in Lexington, Ky., February 23, in the case of Robert E. Hall, of Newport, Ky., against the Union Light & Power Company, Covington, Ky., suing for $512, and charging that he would have made that amount if put back to work promptly on being discharged from the army, but that while he requested reinstatement in June, 1942, after receiving an honorable discharge from the army, he was not reinstated until September. Mr. Hall enlisted April 25, 1942, and was discharged June 4, 1942.

The company did not contest the facts, but claimed the law to be unconstitutional, and that it was so worded as to deprive the company of its constitutional rights, and that the district courts had no jurisdiction.

Judge Swinford admitted that the law while a bit vague still could be reasonably understood by any reasonable person, and that the act represents a law made by the legislative branch of the Government, and that it requires rather vague terms that may appear rather indefinite or negative, but necessary for the common defense.

Canadian Chemical Ass'ns Study Merger

The councils of the Canadian Chemical Association, the Canadian Institute of Chemistry, and the Canadian Sections of the Society of Chemical Industry, at a recent joint meeting, have approved the report of the joint committee on reorganization, thus taking an important step toward the amalgamation of existing Canadian chemical organizations into one national chemical society. The plan will be submitted to members at the annual convention, to be held at Toronto, June 4 to 6.

OPA Use of Injunction Powers Hit by Supreme Court Decision

OPD Washington Bureau

Use of the injunction powers of the emergency price control act of 1942 to penalize persons for unintentional violations of the law were hit by the Supreme Court of the United States, February 28, in a decision rejecting a plea of the Office of Price Administration for a permanent injunction against the Hecht Company, local department store, for allegedly failing to abide by the OPA's price regulations in some 3,800 instances.

In a decision of major importance relative to administrative enforcement of agency's price regulations—the question of constitutionality of the law was not involved—the supreme court held that it is still within the jurisdiction of the courts to decide whether an injunction is in the public interest, and the issuance of injunctions is not mandatory simply because a person has violated a regulation.

The case started in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia a year ago when the OPA sought an injunction against the department store, one of the largest in the city doing an annual business of over $20,000,000, on the grounds that it had exceeded price ceilings in no less than 3,838 instances. The store countered the OPA's charges with arguments that any violations of the law were unintentional and when called to its attention strict efforts were made to prevent their recurrence.

It cited the vast numbers of orders, regulations and interpretations of the OPA in support of its claim that it was an impossible task for any large organization with such varied retail items as are handled by a department store to keep abreast of all the changes in regulations and interpretations issued by the agency. The district court sided for the company and refused to enjoin the store. On appeal to the United States Court of Appeals, the court held that the OPA was entitled to an injunction if it showed a violation. The court did not rule on the evidence, however.

Justice William O. Douglas, who wrote the supreme court opinion, reversed the appeals court on the question of law, and said:—

The historic injunction process was designed to deter, not to punish. The essence of equity jurisdiction has been the power of the chancellor to do equity and to mold each decree to the necessities of the particular case. Flexibility

—*Continued on page 40*

Alcohol Production Increase Asked

OPD Washington Bureau

Failure of the War Production Board to move more expeditiously in providing facilities for increasing the production of industrial alcohol to meet essential needs is taxing the patience of the senate committee on agriculture, Senator Guy M. Gillette of Iowa warned March 2, and is threatening the introduction of new legislation to require that more plants be built.

Mr. Gillette issued his warning as his subcommittee reopened its investigation of the alcohol production program with Dr. D. P. Morgan, director of the Chemicals Bureau, WPB, and John Boyer, chief of the Alcohol and Solvents Section, on the witness stand to review progress. The senator appeared to be particularly upset because it is now necessary for the government to buy alcohol from Canada, produced from waste sulphite liquor, when it could have been buying the alcohol from domestic sources had the WPB moved more quickly in providing for construction of the facilities.

According to Dr. Morgan the Facilities Requirements Committee has approved a program involving construction of new capacity to produce about 30,000,000 gallons more of alcohol from non-food and non-critical sources. The new program became necessary, he said, when it was found that at the end of the year the stockpile of industrial alcohol would amount to only 47,000,000 gallons. This is an increase of 6,000,000 gallons over previous estimates, but is still considered too low for safety.

In a statement issued March 1 following a meeting of the Industrial Alcohol Producers' Industry Advisory Committee, the WPB reported a slight improvement in the alcohol situation, but not so great as to permit consider-

—*Continued on page 56*

Bids Wanted

Alcohol:—40 wine gallons, Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington (4); schedule 5220, opening March 9.

Caustic Soda:—4,000 pounds, Division of Purchase, Sales and Traffic, Department of Agriculture, Washington (25); invitation 514-44, opening March 7.

Drug, Chemicals:—Supplies of, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington (25); invitation 237, opening March 8.

Mineral Oil Sweeping Compound:—3,000 pounds, Assistant Chief, Service Division, Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration, Washington (25); invitation 2750-3-9-im, opening March 9.

Scouring Powder:—2,000 pounds, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington (25); schedule 7274, opening March 9.

Soap Powder:—20,000 pounds, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington (25); schedule 7274, opening March 9.

Soda Phosphate:—20,000 pounds, General Purchasing Office, The Panama Canal, Washington (25); schedule 7274, opening March 9.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Mar. 3, 1944	Feb. 25, 1944	Mar. 5, 1943
137.9	138.2	135.3

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

There was a sagging last week of the price level of the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs. Boosts in botanical drugs and rosins were more than offset by cuts in synthetic vitamins and egg products. There was no significant trend in any division other than the continuing reflection of the increasing scarcity of rosin.

Pinches were being felt in some organic chemicals as a result of their absorption as intermediates or reagents in the production of newly developed military supplies. Increases in supplies of one material by reason of slackened war demands, continue to be offset by new demands for necessary companion materials.

Last week's transactions had some new variety but no new aggregate volume.

Coke By-Products Output

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended February 26 indicate the following outputs of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	40,246,760
Benzol	gals.	3,948,160
Coaltar	gals.	15,410,560
Creosote oil	gals.	815,104
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,719,360
Phenol	lbs.	229,248
Toluol	gals.	789,632
Xylol	gals.	178,304

Obituaries

Harry Fletcher Brown

Harry Fletcher Brown, a vice-president and director of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, died February 28, after a long illness. He was seventy-six years of age.

Born at Natick, Mass., Mr. Brown was educated at Harvard and in 1893 was appointed chief chemist of the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., where he collaborated with other naval officers in the development of the present government smokeless powder.

In 1900 he joined the International Smokeless Powder & Chemical Company, a subsidiary of the Marsden Company, Philadelphia. Upon acquisition of the Marsden Company by the du Pont company in 1904, Mr. Brown was given technical direction of smokeless powder manufacture at four du Pont plants. In 1911 he became head of the smokeless powder department, in 1914 he was elected a director and member of the executive committee, and in 1916 he became a vice-president of the company.

In April, 1919, after the emergency of the first World War, Mr. Brown was detached from the smokeless powder department and became a member of the finance committee of the company. In 1922 he became chairman of the board of the Industrial Salvage Company which was in-

—*Continued on page 58*

Asphalt Price Ceiling Regulation Is Changed

The regulation establishing ceilings for asphalt and asphalt products has been changed by the Office of Price Administration in four important and a few lesser particulars. These changes, effective March 6, will not cause any increase in prices to consumers.

Among the principal changes, St. Paul and Minneapolis are made a new reference point, constituting a base for the ceiling for sales of these materials in those cities, and the new price established on this base will be somewhat lower than hitherto prevailing.

Fish Oil Order Revised by WFA

OPD Washington Bureau

Unlimited use of fish oil in the manufacture of vitamin feeding oil for poultry, provided it is fortified to 400 units of vitamin D per gram, and in the canning of salmon, was authorized March 3 by the War Food Administration. The use of fish oil for these purposes has been limited since November 1, 1943, to 100 percent of the quantity used in 1942.

An amendment to the fish oil order (food distribution order No. 60), effective March 2, 1944, also makes these changes:—(1) Broadens the limitation on Alaska seal oil to include all seal oil; (2) restricts the use of fish oil in the manufacture of metallic soaps to water-insoluble products; (3) continues the reporting requirements insofar as the Bureau of the Census is concerned, adding a requirement that consumers who use 4,000 pounds or more of fish oil in a calendar year and who are subject to quota limitations should report to the Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C. (Ref. FDO-60) by April 1 their use of fish oil for specific enduses in the base period (1942), so that allowable quotas may be determined and better compliance may be obtained; (4) changes the definition of "fish oil" to "Pacific coast herring oil," instead of "Alaska herring oil" so as to include all herring oil produced on the West coast.

Persons who desire to use fish oil for essential purposes not covered by the order, or persons who have used up their quota and have military orders where the use of fish oil is mandatory by specification or by physical qualification of specification, may apply on form FDA-478, available at regional offices of the Office of Distribution.

DCAT Dinner Reservations Closed

Reservations for the annual dinner of the Drug Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, to be held in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, this city, March 9, have been closed, according to E. T. T. Williams, of Becton-Dickinson & Co., who is chairman of the section. Reservations total 2,200.

Brazilian Menthol Over Official Price in Britain

LONDON, Mar. 3, 1944

Brazilian menthol offered above official price. Rough, round rhubarb is higher at 8s. 6d. per pound. Lithium carbonate advanced to 9s. per pound in single hundredweight lots.

OPA Revises Rules for Importers

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration has issued amendment No. 2 to order No. 8 maximum import price regulation effective March 2. This amendment provides that prices of many manufactured goods brought into the United States by an importer for the first time since August, 1943, will be reduced. Among the changes in the order are:—

An importer must not include, in computing his selling price, any foreign cost in excess of the highest price his supplier charged him during the 30 days prior to April 30, 1943, in the case of manufactured goods, or 30 days prior to August 20, 1943, in the case of industrial materials. If he did not purchase a particular commodity during the specified 30-day period, he must not include any more than his supplier's firm offering price on the base date. The purpose of this change is to place all importers of the same class as nearly as possible on the same level with regard to the same imported commodities.

The term "foreign invoice price" is redefined at the same time to mean a price converted into U. S. dollars at the applicable rate of exchange prevailing in New York city on the base date, or the rate, actually paid by the importer whichever is lower. Even though a foreign seller has not raised his price since the base date, an importer cannot include any increase in cost resulting from a change in the exchange rate in effect on the base date.

The purchase price paid to a foreign seller has been exempt from price control, whether the article was bought directly from the foreign seller or through his selling agent. This exemption is continued today for goods sold by a "selling agent" who invoices the commodities and reveals on the invoice that he is acting as agent for a foreign seller. Not exempted hereafter will be goods sold by a person who assumes any of the credit risks, or sets the selling price, or sells the goods after they arrive in this country. A so-called agent who performs these functions becomes a seller for purposes of the regulation, and must determine his maximum price in the same manner as any other importer under the regulation.

To qualify as a selling agent of the foreign seller for purposes of the exemption from price control, the agent is required to file with OPA a copy of the document showing his authority to act as agent for the foreign seller, if he was appointed agent on or after January 1, 1942. If appointed prior to that date, the name and address of the foreign seller for whom he is acting as agent must be filed.

Definition of the term "importer" has been materially changed in order to indicate clearly that the person who purchases goods directly from the foreign seller is considered the importer even though he resells the goods before entry and even though he is not the importer of record.

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Table of Contents

News and Statistics

Alcohol Output Increase Asked..... 4
American Home New Foreign Div.... 62
Brazilian Menthol British Price..... 4
Bronze Powder Exemptions..... 48
Business in December..... 4
Calco Transfers Heiss to Chicago.... 44
Canadian Chemical Ass'ns Merger.... 3
Chemists' Club Nominations..... 3
CMP Repair Rules Modified..... 40
Coke By-Products Output..... 4
Colton Has New Tablet Press..... 55
DCAT Reservations Closed..... 4
DeBardeleben By-Product Coke Direct 66
Drugs, Cosmetics Prices Amended... 5
Employer-Employee Salary Pact..... 3
Fish Oil Order Revised..... 4
Flaxseed Purchases Limited..... 5
Hale to Speak..... 62
Hydrogen Peroxide Allocated..... 5
Idle Mat. Sales Rules Modified..... 5
Import Price Rule Revised..... 4
Kuenen Has N. Y. Office..... 48
Menthol Ceiling Discussed..... 64
Mica Prod. Program Criticized..... 48
Naval Oil-Shale Development Board. 3
N. Y. Paint Club to Meet..... 48
Nylon Postwar Plant in Tenn..... 56
OPA Injunction Powers Hit..... 3
Paint Fed. Plans Symposium..... 3
Paint Tests Discussed by A.S.T.M.... 7
Patents Filing Extension Asked..... 3
Patterson Screen Towanda Plant..... 39
Phila. Chemical Club to Meet..... 67
Philipp Bros. Opens Branches..... 56
Phthalic Anhyd. Output Rises..... 3
Plastic Evaluation Tests..... 7
Potato Starch Plant in Wash..... 59
Pres. Requisitioning Power..... 3
Priorities Rule No. 3 Revised..... 40
Pyrethrum Order Revised..... 5
Rideal Nominated by S.C.I..... 3
Synth. Organic Chemicals Output.... 43
Surplus Goods Plan Outlined..... 3
Swedish Paint, Varnish Lab..... 66
Sulphuric Acid Output at Peak..... 67
Superphosphate Needs Studied..... 67
Tallow Price Rule Interpreted..... 5
Tin Tubes Turn-In Revoked..... 56
Turner Leaves Davis Paint Co..... 40
Vitamin A Allocated..... 5
War Contracts Personnel Set..... 3
War Veteran Upheld on Job..... 3
Washington Paint Club Meets..... 48
Wood Chemical Co. Oregon Plant..... 58
Wooden Container Rating Changed... 40
WPB Equipment Head Named..... 5
Ziegler Co. Appoints Agents..... 66

General Features

Bids Wanted 4
Current Market Quotations..... 9
Editorials 34
Imports 70
Obituaries 4
OPD Price Index 4
Scientific, Professional Services..... 66

Market Reports

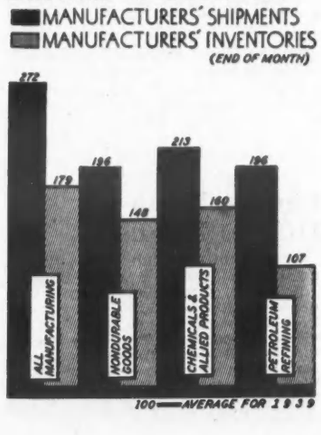
Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums..... 61
Coaltar Chemicals..... 42
Drugs and Fine Chemicals..... 53
Essential Oils, Other Aromatics..... 63
Fertilizer Materials..... 67
Heavy Chemicals..... 37
Oils, Fats and Waxes..... 50
Petroleum Derivatives..... 65
Protective Coatings Materials..... 45
Textile, Leather Chemicals..... 59

N.Y. Paint Prod. Club Views Vast New Field

A constantly expanding field for the application of protective coatings on a huge scale in mass production of factory-made homes was shown to members of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club at the latest monthly dinner meeting of that organization, held in the Building Trades Employers' building, this city, March 2.

The exposition of this new opportunity for furnishing the materials for painting and decorating these prefabricated residences in unprecedented volume was given under the title "New Homes," by George L. Attel, and an associate, A. B. Mais, both of the Homosote Company, Trenton, N. J.

Business in December



Flaxseed Purchases Limited by WFA

To assure all flaxseed crushers a portion of the available 1943 domestic crop supply, the War Food Administration has issued Food Distribution Order No. 94 restricting purchases in excess of seasonal needs. The order, effective March 1, requires crushers and seed dealers to obtain authorization from the Director of Food Distribution to purchase or accept delivery of 1943 crop flaxseed which, together with their existing supplies, would be in excess of normal seasonal needs for crushing and seed deliveries. The order divides the country into flaxseed crushing areas, and specifies the dates beyond which supplies of the 1943 crop cannot be accumulated for any particular area. These areas and dates are:—

California—June 1, 1944. Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Oklahoma and Texas—August 15, 1944. Illinois and Wisconsin—August 22, 1944. Ohio, Oregon, and Erie county, New York—September 1, 1944.

Unless authorized by the director, crushers and seed dealers may not transfer flaxseed from any of these specified areas to any place not included within these limits. There also are restrictions against purchase or acceptance of delivery of the 1943 crop by country shippers, and others. Under the order, country shippers may purchase 1943 crop flaxseed in quantities sufficient only to fill contracts for delivery to crushers and seed dealers by August 15, 1944, plus a 30-day supply or 2,000 bushels, whichever is greater.

Pyrethrum, Rotenone Orders Revised

The War Food Administration has revised food production orders No. 11 and 12, covering pyrethrum and rotenone respectively. Under the revision of FPO No. 11, farmers no longer have to furnish a certificate as to the use to which the pyrethrum will be put. The permitted use is specified in the director's approval of the allocation of pyrethrum.

The revised order does not prevent the sale, delivery, or use of pyrethrum insecticides manufactured before the order was revised—provided the insecticide is used for the purpose for which the pyrethrum allocation was made under the former order.

Under an amendment to Food Production Order No. 13, farmers and Victory Gardeners may now buy small amounts of rotenone for authorized uses from "broken" packages, provided the small lots are placed in containers properly labeled or tagged.

Drugs, Cosmetics Price Orders Amended

OPD Washington Bureau

Manufacturers of packaged drugs and cosmetics, who sell all or substantially all their output to a single distributor who, in turn, markets the product, may apply for an increase in present manufacturers' maximum price, the Office of Price Administration has announced. A few drug and cosmetic producers sell all or substantially all their output to a single buyer, who distributes the finished product to the various levels of sellers. Arrangements of this kind are generally based on long-term contracts between manufacturers and distributors, providing for periodic price adjustments.

By this action amendment No. 3 to MPR No. 392 and amendment No. 3 to MPR No. 393, effective March 7, manufacturers and distributors may petition OPA for permission to adjust their prices in accordance with the long-term contracts or agreements. OPA made clear that any increase granted in manufacturers' prices will not go beyond an amount necessary to furnish the manufacturer average returns enjoyed during the years 1936-1941.

Hydrogen Peroxide Put Under Allocation

OPD Washington Bureau

Hydrogen peroxide, soda peroxide and soda perborate have been placed under allocation by the War Production Board. The three chemicals have been controlled by directive since December 1, 1943, and are now brought under allocation as a schedule under General Order No. M-300.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

President Roosevelt's recent letter to Selective Service Director Hershey and his instructions to the State directors to tighten up on deferments of registrants below the age of twenty-six is more bad medicine for the chemical industry. Spokesmen are unhesitating in their predictions that in about three weeks the industry will be facing its most critical manpower problem of the war.

The industry has been demanding relief from the pressure of the draft for more than a year, but its pleas, for the most part, have fallen on deaf ears. Now, it is warned, if the State directors follow the instructions of General Hershey to the letter, the question will be squarely before the army and navy whether they want the chemicals that the industry is producing or the men who make them. They can't have both.

One firm with a handful of chemical engineers on its payrolls found last week that every one of them had been reclassified 1-A All chemical firms have technicians and highly skilled employees who fall within the twenty-five and under age limit that will be subject to reclassification. Unless the government can find replacement, the government itself will have to answer for the failure of the industry to fill its contracts.

The only saving point to the industry in the new instructions is that they do not go so far as the instructions for denying further deferments of workers in the eighteen to twenty-two age group. In this case the employer must show that the worker is indispensable. This showing isn't necessary for those between twenty-two and twenty-six, but it is nearly so because the heat is being put on this group. Instead of having to obtain the permission of the State director to file a request for deferment, the reclassification will follow the ordinary course of appeal—which in the end will probably prove to be nothing more than a play on words.

Sugar for Medicines

Supplies of sugar this year are being reduced about 6 percent below those of 1943 because of the heavy demands upon sugarcane molasses for industrial alcohol, but pharmaceutical and drug manufacturers need not be concerned about any cut in their allotments—for the time being at least. For the quarterly period from April 1 to June 30 they will continue to get 100 percent of the amount they used in the comparable months of 1941, and unless the situation takes a turn for the worse, officials indicate that this will continue also for the next allotment period.

The chances of these manufacturers receiving an amount of sugar sufficient to meet all their requirements at the present time are, however, definitely not good. They will have to get along on the 1941 basis, it is said.

Truth in Advertising

Representative William B. Barry of New York is of the opinion that the teeth of the Federal Trade Commission act are in need of further sharpening in the interest of providing greater protection of the buying public against the false claims of advertisers.

It is not enough, he says, that FTC should order an advertiser to stop making unfounded claims for his product; he should be made to tell the public by radio or printed advertising that what he might have said in the past about his product was a fib, so that the public can judge his present claims in the light of his past actions. Mr. Barry has a bill (H.R. 4255) to make this disclosure mandatory in the discretion of the FTC.

Stockpiling Minerals

Recent statements in government circles that the United States is fast becoming a nation of "have nots" in the matter of available domestic supplies of minerals is stirring up resentment in the Mining States which see a diabolical plot brewing to head off enactment of the mineral stockpiling bill (S. 1582).

While both factions are in agreement that the war is chewing up valuable resources at an unhealthy rate, they part company on the question of what to do in protecting the country against another emergency when the present war is ended. Some in the government say we should leave our resources in the ground and open the doors to heavier imports. The Mining States say it is all right to increase imports, but don't leave the stuff in the ground: dig it out and then lock it up for the time when it is needed.

A lot more will be heard on the subject when Congress gets around to considering S. 1582 in the not too distant future.

Speeding Rubber Trees

Intensive study of rubberiferous plants by the Department of Agriculture, stimulated by the exigencies of war, has brought out many new facts, including better ways of propagation. Agricultural Research Administration specialists in this field, working at the cooperative field station of the department in Turrialba, Costa Rica, recently learned how to increase by 50 percent their success in budgrafting hevea.

The rubber plant specialists found that the young hevea rubber tree grows by fits and starts, producing successive flushes of leaves, the terminal bud remaining quiescent or dormant between leaf bursts. They discovered that budwood cut at the end of the rest period gave a 50 percent advantage over that taken in the active period if there were any delay between cutting and use, such as shipping from one locality to another.

Indicating the vigor of the rubber-producing activities, Dr. E. W. Brandes, in charge of rubber plant investigations, says that these propagation improvements are already being applied in many of the twelve cooperating countries in Central and South America. The propagation phase of the work has been a bottleneck in expansion of commercial rubber tree acreage in those regions.

Cost-Plus Is Costly

Congress is showing signs of forcing the armed services to overhaul their contracting policies again. Reports are being investigated by the senate that the cost-plus-fixed-fee system of contracting has resulted in much hoarding of labor in the shipyards and airplane factories, and indications are that corrective measures may be forthcoming.

The present system of contracting fails in the same way as did the system followed in the first World War—it lacks the incentive to economize. As long as the government foots the bill of the cost of a project, contractors have little concern in its cost, hence they stand ready to pay almost any price demanded by labor and keep as many people on the payroll as they think will make the job easier.

The result is that the industries which are not operating under the cost-plus arrangement are the losers—they can't compete with the high pay-rates of the shipyards and aircraft factories—and they are the biggest losers to the draft also.

The senate has in mind a plan to change all this. S. J. Res. 80 by Senator Homer Ferguson of Michigan provides that no new cost-plus-fixed-fee war contracts may be awarded except where the head of the contracting agency personally certifies it is necessary to do so "because of lack of precedents or experience upon which to base fixed prices," and that all outstanding cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts be shifted as rapidly as possible to a fixed-price basis.

Alcohol Tax on Drugs

As a general rule, drug manufacurers are going to have to absorb the 75 cents-a-gallon added tax imposed on

—*Continued on page 30*

Idle Materials Sales Rules Modified

OPD Washington Bureau

Priorities regulation No. 13 regulating the sales of excess and idle materials by holders who do not normally engage in the sale of these materials was modified by the War Production Board March 1 to reflect the changes that have been made in the past two months in distribution controls over chemicals, to add a few new chemicals to List A, and also to include finished products for the first time to the list of products that may be sold in accordance with WPB regulations.

The revised rule governs sales of all idle and excess materials, with three specific exceptions, which are:—(1) scrap, for the sales of some types of which special orders govern and for other types of which sales are permitted to scrap dealers; (2) rationed products, which are under the control of some other governmental agency than WPB; and (3) medicine, fats and oils, petroleum and petroleum products, including natural liquefied petroleum gases, foods for human beings and animals, and tobacco.

The modified rules apply to "special sales," which are sales of materials or products by a person who, in the regular course of his business does not sell them in that particular form. For example, if a manufacturer sells the raw material he was bought to make his regular product, it is a special sale because selling raw material is not his regular business.

Changes made in the rules governing the sales of chemicals in List A of the regulation were the following:—

Adipic acid may be sold to other manufacturers or wholesalers without preference ratings, and to users in amounts not exceeding 10 pounds a month to any one purchaser.

Methanol may be sold to manufacturers or wholesalers without preference ratings, and to users up to 450 gallons a month to any one purchaser. The limit to users previously was 54 gallons a month.

Anhydrous aluminum chloride may be sold to manufacturers and wholesalers without preference ratings, and to users up to 600 pounds a month to any one

—*Continued on page 39*

Tallow Price Rule Interpretation Issued

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration has issued the following interpretation of MPR-53, covering fats and oils, with respect to sales of inedible and edible tallow:—

Sec. 14.1 establishes the maximum prices for edible tallow, f.o.b. the seller's plant. If the seller sells f.o.b. his plant, delivery to the buyer is complete when the tallow is placed in the freight car and the bill of lading delivered to the buyer. Therefore, it is a violation of the regulation for a seller to denature edible tallow prior to delivery and to sell it at edible tallow prices, because the denatured tallow is inedible and not edible tallow. Nor may a seller sell edible tallow at edible tallow prices, and in addition sell separately his own services for denaturing the tallow, because this would also constitute a sale of inedible tallow. The buyer may denature it for soap making, or hire another person, not the seller, to denature it for him.

WPB Equipment Bureau Head Named

OPD Washington Bureau

The appointment of Francis M. Shields as deputy director of the Equipment Bureau, War Production Board, has been announced by William K. Frank, director of the Equipment Bureau of WPB. Mr. Shields succeeds Courtney C. Brown.

Vitamin A Now Allocated

OPD Washington Bureau

Vitamin A was placed under allocation for the first time February 28 by the War Production Board Chemicals Division, WPB announced. Four synthetic vitamins already are under allocation. These are vitamin C, vitamin B_1, vitamin B_2 and nicotinic acid, which is one of the B complex vitamins. Cod liver oil and tuna liver oil are not affected by the new order No. M-373. Vitamin A in standard dosage forms, or in food and feed compounds, is also exempted.

What's NEW at NYQ?
Today, the use of modern equipment in research, development and manufacturing of chemicals, is of vital importance—both for war and civilian needs. N.Y.Q. is constantly adding new equipment . . . and spending thousands of man hours of research in the making of N.Y.Q. Chemicals.
The addition of this equipment and the fruits of this research have resulted in increasing production for war needs. This will be your further guarantee of the purity and high quality of N.Y.Q. Chemicals for peace-time use.
Specify N.Y.Q. on your orders
NYQ
Symbol of Quality
BE CONFIDENT OF HIGHEST QUALITY
BY USING N.Y.Q. CHEMICALS

Paint Standards and Tests Discussed by A. S. T. M. Groups

Cincinnati, Mar. 1, 1944

Eleven subcommittees of committee D-1 on paint, varnish, lacquer, and related products, held sessions during the meeting of committees of the American Society for Testing Materials in Cincinnati, February 28 to March 4. The proceedings of the

John C. Moore

paint division were further divided among ten groups of four of the subcommittees. In addition D-1 had a general session, under Chairman H. E. Smith, and one of its advisory committee, under E. W. Fasig, during the last two days of February when it was assembled.

The usual variety of angles of testing protective coatings was covered in the several sessions, but the greatest interest centered in the saltspray test for the anticorrosion values of organic coatings on metals. The arguments on this test were many and vigorous. Revision of the A.S.T.M. saltspray test is in progress. A Federal specification is practically ready for issuance. The army office of quartermaster issued a tentative specification (OQMG No. 156) last December. The general purpose is to harmonize the several requirements, hence the arguments.

The requirements of the specification of the quartermaster's office were assailed as unnecessarily and undesirably stringent in respect of description of apparatus and methods of temperature control. These criticisms were voiced by representatives of industrial concerns engaged in protective coating of metals and also of commercial testing laboratories. There was a general agreement among most of the commenters that satisfactory end-results could be got with apparatus and procedure variously different from the descriptions in OQMG No. 156. This view obtained among representatives of coating manufacturers, the army ordnance department, and air corps, the National Bureau of Standards, and others. Lack of full agreement on details postponed action on the revision of the A.S.T.M. test, and a meeting of the several interests will be held in Washington, March 14, under the auspices of D-1 VII with a view of clearing up differences in time to expedite also the issuance of the proposed Federal specification, and to prepare a recommendation from D-1 to B-3 on the A.S.T.M. revision.

Panel-Rusting Tests

A comprehensive report of progress was made in the subcommittee VII session also on the exposure testing of steel panels. It was determined that the panels be dried at from 125°-200° F. and cooled to room temperature before coating. Sanding of panels was put over for further study. Comment was made on the existence of rust spots on panels as received from suppliers, and more care was urged. The effects of various cleansers are to be studied.

A point was raised about the A.S.T.M. rusting standards (610-41T) being too severe. There was not much agreement with this. These black-and-white standards had more supporters than had the colored Swedish standards, although subcommittee XXIX will continue to evaluate its exposures by the latter so as to continue coordinated data; it will make comparisons also on the A.S.T.M. standard. A set of colored photographs from the original kodakrome negatives of this standard will be prepared for purposes of comparative study. Those who favored the Swedish standards regarded them as much the better down to failure grade 4—and held that anything worse was not worth evaluating further but called for repainting.

Cookbox tests, under cooperative study, were not showing much promise, it was said.

The panel tests were reviewed by John C. Moore, chairman of D-1 VII 6. Results of saltspray testing of army

Robert W. Matlack

coated hardware were exhibited under the direction of Dr. Joseph J. Mattiello. The report on exposure tests of panels was presented by A. J. Eickhoff, chairman of D-1 XXIX. The data were referred to the advisory committee on corrosion.

In his report to D-1, H. A. Nelson, chairman of subcommittee VII, told of the creation of a new group 1 to undertake correlation of the results of accelerated tests of corrosion resistance with those of actual exposure. This group is headed by Robert W. Matlack, of George D. Wetherill & Co., 113 Arch street, Philadelphia, who has issued a general request that those who have relevant data transmit them to him.

Mr. Nelson also reported a recommendation that the tentative specifications on house paint failures (D-659-662-42T) be made standard. This was approved by committee D-1.

Subcommittee IV on traffic paints, of which Anthony Skett is chairman, held group sessions on abrasion, adhesion, flexibility, hardness, photographic, consistency, packaging, stability, dilution, drying time, and bleeding tests, and night and day visibility.

Cooperation of subcommittee VIII with committee E-1 on test methods was reviewed. This subcommittee recommended that tentative methods E-562-42T (consistency of house paints) and E-480-42T (aluminum powder and paste) be made standard. This was approved. It was reported that red lead cannot be accurately determined in the presence of metallic lead. Progress was reported in the study of test methods for bituminous emulsions, in which D-1 VIII is cooperating.

For subcommittee XVIII on physical properties of materials, which had one session, Chairman M. Rae Paul reported promotion of work on gloss, brightness, and other properties of traffic paints. This subcommittee also recommended that tentative method D-307-42T be made standard; the parent committee approved. Also method D-523-41T was approved.

It was further reported that a new test for daylight reflectance was being completed and that three methods for the production of uniform coating films were being continued under study. Progress in the field of infrared reflectance was reported.

Subcommittee XV on pigment specifications had a session on general

Dr. Joseph J. Mattiello

topics and a group session on iron oxide, work on which will be further continued.

Action was taken to advance to standards the tentative method on acicular forms of pigments and, with some revision, that on lead basic sulphate. Work is going on with reference to umbers, siennas, venetian reds, and other earth colors.

Varnishes and Lacquers

Progressive study is being made by subcommittee IX on drying tests for varnishes and alkyd finishes. Chairman W. T. Pearce told of work with the rolling ball test, tackfree methods, creep resistance, and solutions of alkyd resins.

Methods for testing resins used in finishes are being reviewed, and much good has been accomplished. Conclusions are expected by July. Softening, melting points, solubility, viscosity, acid numbers, and nonvolatile contents are covered in the work on natural resins and alkyds.

The sessions of subcommittee XXV were devoted to cellulose esters and ethers and solvents, diluents, and plasticizers. This subcommittee has a new and wider designation — cellulosic coatings and related materials. R. M. Carter is chairman.

The subcommittee voted, and D-1 approved, changes in the specification for tricresyl phosphate to make the sample smaller and the drying time shorter in testing for water content. Work is being started on specifications for secondary butyl alcohol and acetate. The specification on methylethyl ketone will shortly be published. The standardizing of methylisobutyl ketone, tabled two years ago, was looked at, but no definite action was taken. Action was taken to advance to standards the tentative specifications for insopropyl acetate (D-657-42T) and the method for abrasion resistance (D-658-42T).

There was some discussion on the formation of a XXV group on aqueous resinous and cellulosic coatings, distinct from water points, and the study of water-soluble and water-dispersed materials. The point was made that newer materials would push into the places of cellulose derivatives in the postwar era.

A tentative specification for isopropyl alcohol was offered. Amendment of the water determination method was projected.

Oils and Solvents

Subcommittee II on drying oils meeting under the chairmanship of Francis Scofield, reviewed its program for five working groups:—

1. Investigate to completion the standardization of dehydrated castor oil.
2. Develop test method for straight heat-bodied linseed oils.
3. Study, develop, and correlate test data on the newer "treated" oils, "synthetic" drying oils, and so on (resinated, conjugated, and enriched oils).
4. Standardization of procedure for the making of a varnish to be used for the testing of drying oils.
5. Determination of drying time from physical characteristics of oils, the iodine value alone not being sufficient even for one oil, linseed oils, for example. Selection of an optimum drier and actual measure of drying time also offer problems to be solved.

Construction of the several groups has been started, and a program is in the making.

Subcommittee V on volatile solvents for organic protective coatings has reshifted some of its groups so as to get into broader matters of definition and determination with respect to hydrocarbon solvents. Control and standardization are being studied.

Chairman E. M. Toby, jr., reported to D-1 that new tentative specifications are to be made and tentative revision of the turpentine specification is to be studied.

Definitions

Action was taken by subcommittee VI on definitions to delete from the D-1 list definitions of "gallon," "fineness," and "specific gravity," these terms being commonly known. The definition of "baking finish" was revised to set the basic temperature at 150° F.

"Drier" was redefined as "an agent which accelerates the drying of paint or varnish, usually a metallic composition, and available in liquid or solid form." Slight changes were made in the definitions of "vehicle" and "spreading rate."

The following new definitions were offered:—

Bleeding.—The diffusion of a coloring matter through a coating from a substrate; also the discoloration resulting from such diffusion.

Pigment volume (P.V.).—The percentage relation of pigment to nonvolatile vehicle, calculated from bulking value and composition data.

Bulking value.—Solid volume of a unit of weight of a material, usually expressed as gallons per pound.

A brief review was given of the cooperation of subcommittee VI in the work of committee E-8 with reference to nomenclature and definitions. Among the subjects covered during the past year were magnetic substances, neutralization of strong acids, plastics shear, soaps, and textiles. Suggestions from E-8 on revisions of D-1 definitions are being studied.

Plastics Evaluation Tests

(Concluded from February 28 issue)

Urea-Formaldehyde Resins

Properties and applications of urea-formaldehyde were outlined by Ladislav Boor, of the American Cyanamid Company, Stamford, Conn. This commentary was saliently as follows:—

Urea-formaldehyde resins were introduced commercially in the United States in 1928. Although urea had been synthesized as early as 1838 and is perhaps the first organic chemical developed, commercial use of it in the form of a resin and molding compound occurred almost a century later.

All urea resins are partially soluble and fusible. These resins, however, when subjected to temperatures of approximately 275° to 315° F. undergo a rapid chemical change which renders them insoluble, infusible, and generally chemically inert.

Although ureas are best known as a molding material, they are supplied in various forms for many and diversified applications. For example, urea resins in solution are used for the impregnation of coating of paper and fabrics and in the formulation of lacquers and baking enamels.

Layers of paper or cloth impregnated with urea resins, when subjected to heat and pressure, are formed into homogeneous laminated panels. Since the resin is colorless, brilliant opaque or translucent colors may be produced, ranging from black to a translucent pearl. Resins in solution may be used to serve as a stiffening agent for fabrics or to render them creaseproof.

Urea resins are likewise used in compounding hot-set and cold-set adhesives for paperboard, corrugated fiber, and plywood.

In combination with a highly divided alphacellulose pulp, ureas are supplied in the form of a molding compound. These molding materials may be obtained in practically any color, either translucent or opaque. When subjected to the combined action of heat and pressure in steel molds, the compound assumes the shape of the die, becomes hard and rigid, and usually highly polished

Probably the outstanding properties of urea-formaldehyde moldings are brilliance and permanence of color, lack of odor and taste, speed of molding, light weight, and electrical insulating charac-

—*Continued on page* 48

OPD—3-6-1944

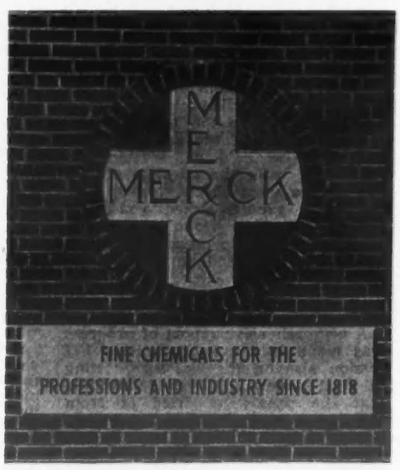
little drops OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

DROP by drop, a reagent falls into the reaction vessel under the trained, watchful eye of a chemist in the Merck Analytical Laboratories. Important drops they are, too, for soon the reaction they produce will tell the chemist whether or not the exacting standards previously set for the material under test are being maintained.

Scores of varied control tests are made daily throughout the course of manufacturing procedure to ensure the high quality of Merck Chemicals. Some of these tests, such as the sifting-test for fineness, are comparatively simple but important—others are extremely intricate, requiring the use of delicate apparatus and reagent chemicals of practically 100 per cent purity.

The quality of more than 1,500 products bearing the Merck label is constantly being guarded through the vigilance of Merck analytical chemists, working in modern and spacious laboratories which are completely equipped with scientific instruments and apparatus of the latest design.

Such modern control facilities, operated and supervised by experienced and skilled chemists, ensure the purity, uniformity, and reliability of Merck Chemicals. This is one reason why pharmaceutical and allied manufacturers specify "Merck" with complete confidence.



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OPD—3-6-1944

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

March 3, 1944

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).

Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .32
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms. .....lb. .42 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - .38
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .35 - .36

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., 75-lb. dms. lb. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .67 - —

Acetone, CP,[6,1] dms., c.l., dlvd. E.*..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 - —

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* OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ¼c. per lb. higher.

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.25
5-dm. lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. 1.25 - —

Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —

Acetic,[3,6] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.56 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.96
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.68 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP, dms., works.....100 lbs.12.50 -13.50
99.8%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, dms., works.100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic, anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetylsalicylic,[3] special, USP, bbls., makers' primary distrib., point of shipm't.... 100 lbs. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .46 - .59

Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd. shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms. works.....lb. .31 - —

Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).

Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —

Arsenous,[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White.)
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic,[3,6] USP, 50-kilo lots, dms..kilo.27.00 - —
10-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.27.35 - —
2½-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.27.70 - —
1-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.28.41 - —
500 gram lots, bots.....kilo.29.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.96 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —

USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .96 - —

Boric,[6] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —

USP 2% pt. ton higher.

Butyric, 90%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —

Bromacry, bbls. .....lb. 1.11 - —

Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —

Acid, camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[3] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- .19¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[3,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26¼
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l....lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
Citric acid powd., ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1,6] dist., dms..lb. .15½- .17¼
Cottonseed oil,[1,6] dist., dms..lb. .12 - .14¾
tanks .....lb. .11¼- .14¼
Cresylic,[3,6] (coaltar), high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works. frt. equald..gal. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .53 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
(Petroleum), light grade (200°-231°), tanks, f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-240°), tanks, dlvd..gal. .646 - —
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .550 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .676 - —
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .570 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .690 - —
heavy grade (247°-256°), tanks, dlvd..gal. .586 - —
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .490 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .636 - —
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .510 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .636 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls.....lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fls. dms.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.13
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 43-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys.....lb. .35 - —
dil., cbys.....lb. .20 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works.....lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works....lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works....lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works....lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-33%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, basis acid content..lb. .06½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, dms. lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more. lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
lb. .24¼- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls. works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lb. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms.....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[3] light, dms.....lb. .21½- .22
Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric, unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —

Acid, muriatic, 22°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, dealer, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .06 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
Naphthenic,[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - .13
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
Nicotinic,[6] dms., 50-kilo lots up, kilo. 7.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.10 - —
2½-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.20 - —
1-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.30 - —
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .11¼- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12¼- —
Palm oil,[6] white, dist., dms.lb. .13 - .13½
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Parateluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .80 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Phosphoric,[6] pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.35
cbys., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10¾- —
10 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10¾- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd., E.gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1,3] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs., to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., works...lb. .55 - .57
Soybean oil,[1,3] dist., dms....lb. .16¼- .18½
tanks .....lb. .17¾- —
Stearic,[1,6] double-press, bgs..lb. .15¾- .16¼
tanks .....lb. .15¾- —
single press, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18¾- .19¾
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works..lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works...100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E.works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .18½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .06 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.12 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls. .....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials .....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots. .....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials .....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .33½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1,6] USP, anhyd., dms., primary distributors, lb. .34 - .35½
producers .....lb. .33 - —
Adeps lanae, hyd., dms., primary distributors..lb. .32½- .34
producers .....lb. .32 - —

Adeps lanae prices for primary distributors, f.o.b. St. Louis, 1c. higher.

Agar,[6] .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal. .....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1] cryst., powd...lb. 1.85 - 1.97
granular .....lb. 1.80 - 1.92
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil), refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
Benzyl, cns. .....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] fermenta., Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .1930- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .1980- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1830- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

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* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .081½- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
Denatured,[2,6] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..gal. .54½- —
19 dms., works, E.....gal. .56½- —
1 to 18 dms., works, E..gal. .59½- —
tanks, E., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .59 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E.....gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E., gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
CD22G (replaced by SD23H).
SD22H, works, c.l., bbls..gal. .61½- —
19 bbls. .....gal. .63½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .66½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works, gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18, E. works..gal. .69 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD29, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .55½- —
19 dms. to c.l. .....gal. .57½- —
1 to 18 dms. .....gal. .60½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone,[6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10¾- .13¾
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .13¾
Ethyl,[1] 190 pf., dms., c.l., gal.11.94½- —
19 dms. .....gal.11.98 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.01 - —
tanks .....gal.11.90 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.12.02 - —
18 dms., c.l.....gal.12.05½- —
1 to 17 dms.....gal.12.09½- —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .95 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .93½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .95 - .98
tanks, works.....lb. .90 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol Isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works..lb. .0890- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[1,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd., gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd....gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .63½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .54 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd..gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd. ....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A., fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis. lb. .60 - .63
Propyl, normal, dms., wks..gal. .67 - .70

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling

[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)

[4]—General Preference Order (M order)

[5]—Conservation Order (M order)

[6]—Allocation

Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .44 - .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.....lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.35 - 2.00
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .79 - 1.50
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .20½ - .21
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .30 - .33
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .85 - .90
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.64
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .53 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .23 - —
Alphapicoline, ret., dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½ - .25½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks..gal. .82½ - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .84½ - —
tanks, works.....gal. .79½ - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .1340 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1360 - —
tanks .....lb. .1200 - —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Alum, ammonia,[2] burnt, USP, gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .19
gran., bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash, chrome, bbls.....lb. .13½ - .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .10½ - .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd...lb. .08½ - .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[3] com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .13
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¼ - .08½
solut., 32 deg., dbys., c.l., works..lb. .02½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½ - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[4] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0310 - —
bbls. c.l., works.....lb. .0340 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd..lb. .14½ - —
bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾ - —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾ - —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms...lb. .20¾ - —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾ - —
Acid, USP XII, fib. dms. works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms.lb. .15 - .19
Laurate, prec., bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Naphthenates, 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾ - —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .34½ - —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15¼ - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l...lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
Aluminum, 98-99%, [5,6,4] c.l...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l .....lb. .16 - —
paste,[6] lining, extra, dms., 200-lb. dm..lb. .56 - .60
grade B, 250-lb. dm.....lb. .54 - —
ink, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
standard (No. 30), 200-lb. dm., lb. .38 - —
grade B (L-30), 250-lb. dm., lb. .36 - —
powder,[6] lining, extra fine, 100-lb. dm..lb. .62 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
standard (30XD), 200-lb. dm., lb. .59 - —
grade B (L-30XD), 275-lb. dm..lb. .57 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm., lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1¼c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 6c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for wheels shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 17.00 - 18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
bots.....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, cyl., works, frt. equal..ton 90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works..lb. .06 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .16 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .06¼ - —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¼ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02¼ - —
tanks, works (NH_3 content), lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms.....lb. .0630 - .0644
Bichromate,[6] bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1060 - —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
dms.....lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms.....lb. .06¼ - .06½
cns. .....lb. .14¼ - .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (sal Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., fib. dms., kgs..lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .16 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 50%, anhyd., bbls..lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs...lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,6] Canadian, fertilizer grade, 32.5 nitrogen, bgs., producing point..ton 47.50 - —
ordnance, bgs., same basis, ton 50.00 - —
Ammonia nitrate, tech., bgs., works..100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.50
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .32
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½ - .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .31 - .32
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs...lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .08¼ - —
Sulphamate, bbls., works...lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] dms., bulk, inland producing areas...ton 28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports...ton 29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½ - —
red, 48%, cbys., works....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .45 - .97½
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - .18
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½ - .17½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½ - .14
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .75 - .90
Caproate, dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06½ - —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works....lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .85 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works..lb. .662 - —
NF, bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.35
cans .....lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .60
import, natural, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Anilin oil,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½ - —
tanks, works, frt. alld....lb. .10½ - —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .28½ - .29
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
Spanish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Annatto,[6] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .08½ - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,4] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½ - .17½
Needle,[1] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs...lb. .18½ - —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1,6] bgs., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½ - —
Salt,[1] 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17¼ - —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs, ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz. 23.20 - 23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz. 12.25 - —
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. 60.00 - —
Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity..52.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Root, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), bots....lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.lb. 5.58 - —
jars .....lb. 5.45 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. .52 - .55
bots. .....lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾ - —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .45 - .68
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .55 - .82
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines, ton 49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis....ton 44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis....ton 33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis....ton 28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis....ton 26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis....ton 22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis....ton 19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis....ton 16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis....ton 15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .06¼ - .12
process forms, bgs., wks..lb. .06¾ - .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo mines..ton 30.50 - —
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J....lb. .10½ - —
California, dms., c.l.....ton 36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton 41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y..ton 60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.....ton 33.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitute, bgs., l.c.l., refinery, N. J. or Ill..lb. .08 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton 32.90 - —
seconds, 270-290 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton 25.50 - —
selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis..ton 30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis..ton 30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton 25.50 - —
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines..ton 30.50 - —
Asphaltum, Mexican, refd., dms., Texas refinery..ton 21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton 21.00 - 28.00
tanks, refinery.....ton 16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 8.10 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Barbasco root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton 43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works...
l.c.l., works.....ton 55.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton 65.00 - —
sulphur-free, paper bgs., wks. ton 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton 65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .36 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., some 1 bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton 77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton 90.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd.ton 81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton 94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton 87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton 100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton 100.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton 113.00 - —

Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R., N. of Miss., No. of Ark. line, 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½ - .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., frt. l.c.l., same basis.....ton 27.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton 36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis...ton 25.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 26.25 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton 34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, same.....ton 17.50 - —
98.75%, bgs., mines.....ton 18.00 - —
Ore, bulk, mines.....ton 5.00 - —
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton 7.00 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works. ton 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, N.F., dms.....lb. .52 - .55
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minneque, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .50 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.s., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 2.85 - 3.00
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 95%, ret. dms., works..lb. 2.05 - 2.35
98%, same basis.....lb. 2.50 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .42 - .45
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ten lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. .....lb. 1.36 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls... lb. 1.20 - 1.32
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 62-66%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.51 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms.....lb. 3.63 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
cns. .....lb. 3.63 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28 - —
Black, acetylene,[2] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. East..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —
Black, bone, 3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .06½ - —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½ - —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½ - —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher, ex dock or whse.

Carbon,[6] heads, comp., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06550 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .07¼ - —
regular uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625 - —
bgs.,[2] ctns., l.c.l., dlvd., or whse..lb. .06 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .06½ - —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½ - —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½ - —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½ - —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½ - —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35½ - —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾ - —
Vine, A, bbls.....lb. .04½ - .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾ - —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .30 - .35
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton 67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton 75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton 80.00 - —
pulp, 66%%, bbls., c.l., wks.... ton 40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2,6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.12 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.85 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .12½ - —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. No stocks
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. River including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis.....lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis.. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
30%, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.30 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis. lb. .36 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis. lb. .36 - —
Soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .34 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .22 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic, lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic .....lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, C.P., bbls., same basis. lb. .42 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis.lb. .23 - .27
job grades, bbls., same basis. lb. .12 - .13
reg. grades, bbls., same basis. lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls. lb. 3.30 - —
molybdic, bbls.....lb. 3.15 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.35 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex., (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Blue mass, NF, cns., tubs.....lb. 1.59 - 1.76
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.62 - 1.76
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago...ton 57.50 - 65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton 31.00 - —
meal, 4¼% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton 37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton 39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton 47.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton 51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks..ton 38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton 37.00 - —
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .45 - .60
Borax,[2] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton 41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton 45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton 56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton 60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton 55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton 66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton 71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld....ton 50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton 61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton 66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton 60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton 71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton 76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼ - —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hymatoxylon).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).

Use A Primary Supply

ANILINE SALT
Only 3600 lbs. left unsold.

BENZALDEHYDE N. F.
Packed in carboys of about 110 pounds net each—spot deliveries.

BENZALDEHYDE TECHNICAL
Drums of about 400 pounds net each for March shipment.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE SUBSTITUTE
Detailed information with samples on request.

CHLOROFORM USP
In tin lined drums of about 600 pounds net each for prompt shipment.

CHLOROFORM TECHNICAL
We have this in large drums of about 1000 pounds each.

CITRIC ACID REPLACEMENT
This is a liquid available in barrels of about 450 pounds each. It is used pound for pound to replace citric acid.

CREAM OF TARTAR
We have only a few tons of the USP powder and granular in stock.

CRESYLIC ACID
We serve the Defense Supply Corporation as distributors for the British. We also supply the domestic petroleum cresylic under direction of the War Production Board.

ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
Contains 17/18% Butyl Chloride. Available regularly; drums, carloads or tank car shipments.

ETHYL ETHER USP
Available for prompt shipment in drums.

LACTIC ACID
We have the 50% edible in limited quantities.

LECITHIN
We can now supply this food grade emulsifier and antioxidant in semi-liquid form, miscible without heating.

•

METHYL ACETATE
Although demand is greater than supply, we may be able to book some orders for April shipment.

METHYL CELLOSOLVE RICINOLEATE
We supply this vinyl resin plasticizer —preference rating required.

ORTHODICHLOROBENZENE
An excellent solvent for oils, fats, waxes, etc. Boiling at 182° C. Samples on request.

PARADICHLOROBENZENE
Demand exceeds supply. Limited quantities available.

PHOSPHORIC ACID
The 75% food grade in carboys of about 165 pounds is in stock, available for prompt shipment.

POLYAMINO SALT
A most interesting replacement for monosodium glutamate. Samples and quotations on request.

PROPIONIC ACID
We have a material testing about 98% —available for prompt shipment.

SODIUM BENZOATE USP
Available in 100 pound fibre drums for prompt shipment.

TARTARIC ACID
We believe it will be well for you to consult with us concerning your forward requirements.

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG COMPANY

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .36
single pkgs., same basis...lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP.....bots. 1.50 - —
Bromostyrol.....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A). gold, litho., cns., dms., works...lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Brown,[2] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
dap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered.....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03½- .06
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .03½- .16½
raw, American, bbls., works. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., wks.. lb. .06 - .10
Umber, Amer., bbls., works..lb. .03½- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .04½- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y...lb. .04½- —
Turkey type, f.o.b. St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans, lb. .05½- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05½- —
Minneapolis.....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh.....lb. .05 - —
Brown, umber, Turkey-type, f.o.b. ex car, Los Angeles...lb. .05½- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles..lb. .05½- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works.lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
sulphate, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Byronia root, bls.....lb. .65 - .75
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .78 - .80
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .03½- —
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., frt. same basis. lb. .1910- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1760- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.... ...lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks works.....lb. .14½- —
Butyl carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .09 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .20½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works..lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate)
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .76
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
bots......lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cans.....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,4] pat. shapes, cs., dlvd.
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .95 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
Anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.20 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1,6] dms., works.....ton. 80.00 - —
dms., dlvd., c.l.....ton. 87.00 - 95.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton. 18.50 - 35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton. 21.50 - 25.50
5-ton lots.....ton. 28.50 - 41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks. ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars.lb. .26 - .30
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton. 18.00 - 21.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton. 21.45 - 26.45
5-ton lots.....ton. 38.65 - 40.95
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .32 - —
dms......lb. .37 - .50
cns......lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.10
Lactate, USP, bbls.....lb. .25 - .27
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .30
Mandelate, dense, dms..lb. 2.05 - 2.20
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram, .15 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton. 75.00 - —
food grade, 10 bbls., or over, works..lb. .07 - .07½
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls.....lb. .11½- .12
dms......lb. .13½- .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
Resinate, precip., 8.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .29
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works....ton. 50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - —
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .12½- .18½
Calcium-strontium-sulphide, phosphorent, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Calomel,[2] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 2.78
bots......lb. 2.88 - 2.92
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .43 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - .53
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Monobromate, dms.....lb. 3.19 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canary seed,[1] dom., bgs.....lb. .16½- .17½
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .39 - .80
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bxs.....lb. No stocks
Russian, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bxs.....lb. No stocks
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .70 - .73
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs..lb. .62 - .63
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. .57 - .58
natural, bgs.....lb. .46 - .47
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
95%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., wrks....lb. .225 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .235 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Miss. R., N.of Ohio R...lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,6] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .89 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .84 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld,.gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
Zone 5, 52½-gal. dms., 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l...gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —
Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 3, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.
Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.....lb. 1.65 Nom.
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.32
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. .85 - 1.00
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05

Communications Need Alkalies

PAPER
BATTERIES
RADIO TUBES
PLASTICS
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PHOTOGRAPHY

Practically every type of communication by which modern warfare is directed—from office memo to walkie-talkie—is directly or indirectly dependent on alkalies and related products... indicating once again, in war as in peace, alkalies are indispensable!

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION *Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company*

Carotene, crystalline (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, divd..gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, divd.....gram. 2.90 - —
Carvol, bots.....lb. 22.50 - 23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .31 - .32
Case hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1,6] domestic, acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, shtp't point..lb. .24 - —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis..lb. .24½- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis...lb. .24¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis..lb. .25½- —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis.lb. .25¾- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis, lb. .26¼- —
imported, bgs., 100 lbs. or more, f.o.b. source...lb. .09½- .10
Cassia,[1] Bavaria, No. 1, thin quill, bls..lb. .60 Nom.
regular, bls.....lb. .58 Nom.
shortstick .....lb. .53 Nom.
broken .....lb. .51 Nom.
China, bls.....lb. .60 Nom.
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .53 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. .52 Nom.
Saigon, all medium, bls.....lb. .61 Nom.
all thin, bls.....lb. .62 Nom.
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .23 - .24
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton. 75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works... unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb. 12.50 - 13.00
synth., bots.....lb. 19.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.25 - 2.40
resublimed, frt alld. E. of Miss., dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Catnip, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.....lb. .23¾- .24¼
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - .35
granules, ctns., same basis.lb. .35 - —
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs, works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, bgs., same basis..lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs..lb. .42 - .60
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Charcoal, pinewood,[1,6] gran., pulv., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. producers' plants in South..ton. 30.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25% bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0285- .0370
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- .0310
powdered, 65% tannin.....lb. .065 - .0715
Chillies (see Pepper, red).

China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks. ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 - 15.50
wet grd., silkbolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton. 12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton. 19.00 - 24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.. ton. 41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .99
dms. .....lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[2,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l.lb. .05¾- —
contracts .....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .22
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 16.00 - —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Tr-oxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bot.....lb. 6.00 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
yellow, quill, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 oz. .80 + .12½*
sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .80 + .12½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .12½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .66 + .12½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .42 + .12½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of natural business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen USP, bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
dms .....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms .....lb. 2.00 - 2.90
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .53 - .53½
No. 2, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
chips, bgs.....lb. .56 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.75

Citrine ointment,[3] jars.....lb. .96 - 1.18
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Cloves,[1] Zanzibar.....lb. .17½- .18
Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb. .42 - .50
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls l.c.l., works..bbl. 8.75 - —
c.l., works.....bbl. 8.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
ref., dms., c.l., works..dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., divd., lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs.lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 25% Co., kgs...lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs., lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs..lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .31 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] blacks, bgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co., 100-lb. dms..lb. .23¼- —
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs.lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt..lb. .25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .15 - .20
blue, bls.....lb. .15 - .20
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19½- .20½
cns. .....lb. .20 - .20½
flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns. .....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .15
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Copaiba balsam, Peru, cns...lb. .47 - .49
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] cupric, bbls., divd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, divd.lb. .26 - .30
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,2,6] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .13½

Copper naphthanates, 8%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls....lb. .16¾- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23¼
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works..lb. .19 - .20
red, com'l, kgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs....lb. .17 - .20
Resinates, precip., 8.3% Cu, 125-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Sulphate,[1,6] 99% cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs...100 lbs. 5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
monohydrated, dealers, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.95 - 10.05
bags in drums.....100 lbs. 9.95 - 10.05
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, wks.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs..lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Corn sugar, tanners',[6] chipped, bgs., c.l., divd..100 lbs. 8.00 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.525 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.661 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.781 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[2] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.34 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.09 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., divd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Meal, 41%, mills.....ton. 45.00 - —
Coumarin,[1] cans, makers, primary dist.lb., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .19 Nom.
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .37½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .38 - —
kgs. .....lb. .38½- —
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys. lb. 2.10 - 2.35
Coaltar, oil,[6] crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - .15½
solution, tanks, works..gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots.....lb. 1.04 - —
cbys., dms.....lb. .85 - —
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .33 - —
Cresol,[1,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10¾- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10¼
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .06½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .09¾- —
Cube root,[6,7] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd., cs.....lb. No stocks
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .27 - .30

SPOT DELIVERIES

POTASH ALUM

Mono Sodium Glutamate
Dextrose C. P. Anhydrous
Dicalcium Phosphate Food Grade
Zinc Sulfate
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

SILVER SALT

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE • NICKEL OXIDE, ETC.

GOLWYNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

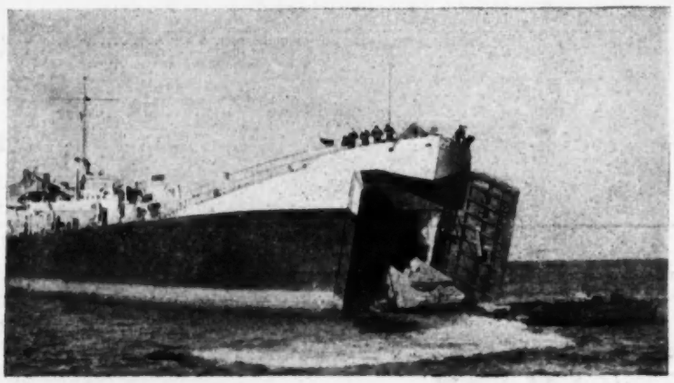
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.	lb.		No stocks
Indian, bgs.	lb.		No stocks
Morocco, bgs.	lb.		No stocks
Persian, bgs.	lb.		No stocks
Cyanamide,[2,6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts	unit-ton	1.52½	-
20.6% N., gran., bulk, same basis	unit-ton	1.62½	—
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, wks.	lb.	.14	- .16
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.10½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.11	- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.09½	- —
Cyclohexane prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt, alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. nugher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.			
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, wks.	lb.	.21	- .28
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks.	lb.	.30	- .32
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.,	lb.	.30	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.30½	- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.29	- —
Cyclohexanone prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld. in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.			
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., divd.,	gal.	.37	- -

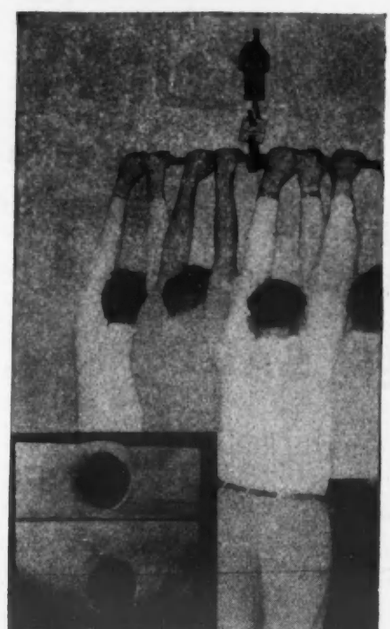
D

Damiana leaves, bls.	lb.	.14	- .15
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.36	- .38
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., divd.	lb.	.35	- —
Deertongue, bls.	lb.	.21	Nom.
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works.	ton	84.25	- —
Degras,[1,6] common, bbls.	lb.	.10	- .12
neutral, bbls.	lb.	.27½	- .29
Derris root,[3,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls.	lb.	.35	- —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.			
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	5.29	- —
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.93	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.39	- —
Chicago	100 lbs.	5.03	- —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.04	- —
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.68	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.14	- —
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.78	- —
white, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.97	- —
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.61	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.07	- —
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.71	- —
Potato, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¼	- .11¼
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).			
Diacetyl, bots.	lb.	6.00	- 7.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).			
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.2170	- .2200
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.2220	- .2250
tanks, divd.	lb.	.2070	- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.25	- —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.61	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.64	- —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.19	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.21	- —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., chemically pure, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., ex whse.	lb.	.10	- .16
Diatomaceous earth, dom., nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast.	ton	22.00	-25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton	45.00	- —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast.	ton	55.00	-59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton	85.00	-90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l.,	ton	No prices	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.i.f.	lb.	.02	- .03
l.c.l.	lb.	.04	- .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works.	lb.	.2610	- —
1-gal. cns., same basis.	lb.	.2810	- —
dms., returnable, c.l., same basis.	lb.	.2040	- .2450
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.2000	- .2500
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.1940	- .2350
Sebacate, dms., works.	lb.	.497	- .517
Tartrate, dms.	lb.	.92	- 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.61	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.64	- —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16	- —
tanks	lb.	.14	- —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.	lb.	.25	- —
refd., 99%, dms.	lb.	.30	- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.3020	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.3070	- —
Diethyl phthalate,[6] ims., c.l., divd.	lb.	.2025	- .2120
l.c.l.	lb.	.2075	- .2170
tanks	lb.	.1925	- .2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.14	- —
tanks	lb.	.12	- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.76	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.81	- —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.75	- —
Diethylanilin, dms.	lb.	.40	- —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] d m s., c.l., works.	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15½	- —
Monobutylether, dms., works.	lb.	.22½	- .24½
Diethyleneglycol monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15½	- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.13½	- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	.60	- .65
Diglycol laurate, dms.	lb.	.31	- .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17	- —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22	- —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works,	lb.	.19	- —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.1875	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.1925	- —
tanks, divd.	lb.	.1775	- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l.	lb.	.85	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.90	- —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.23	- —
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.24	- —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 30° min.	lb.	.18	- —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.14	- —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.	lb.	.35	- .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.22	- —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.18	- —
oily, dms.	lb.	.06	- —
Diorthotoluoiguanidin,[6] dms., tons, divd.	lb.	.44	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.46	- .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.19	- —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentene, dms., works.	gal.	.56	- .58
tanks	gal.	.52	- —
dest., dist., dms.	gal.	.56	- .58
tanks	gal.	.48	- —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.16	- .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.48	- .50
dms.	lb.	.43	- .46
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.	lb.	.25	- —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons,	lb.	.36	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.36	- .37
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).			
Divi-divi,[6] bgs., ex dock	ton	65.00	-70.00
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls.	lb.	.50	- .55
dom., bls.	lb.	.36	- .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls.	lb.	.15	- .20
Dover's powder, USP, cns.	lb.	2.75	Nom.
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.	lb.	.85	- .90
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—			
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50	- —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns.	lb.	13.50	- —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50	- —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.50	- —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns.	lb.	27.50	- —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns.	lb.	2.90	- —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.65	- —
food, drugs and cosmetics:—			
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	6.00	- —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.15	- —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.	lb.	17.50	- —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.	lb.	5.75	- —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.	lb.	4.15	- —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	3.50	- —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns.	lb.	2.65	- —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns.	lb.	2.65	- —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns.	lb.	3.15	- —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns.	lb.	3.15	- —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—			
Black, D&C black, No. 1	lb.	8.35	- —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6	lb.	13.50	- —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns.	lb.	13.35	- —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.	lb.	13.35	- —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 5, cns.	lb.	8.35	- —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns.	lb.	15.35	- —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns.	lb.	15.85	- —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns.	lb.	17.35	- —
ited, D&C red, No. 5	lb.	6.00	- —
D&C red, No. 17	lb.	8.35	- —
D&C red, No. 18	lb.	18.35	- —
D&C red, No. 19 cns.	lb.	15.35	- —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.	lb.	8.35	- —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.	lb.	13.35	- —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.	lb	12.35	- —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns.	lb.	8.35	- —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns.	lb.	8.35	- —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns.	lb.	10.35	- —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use, drugs and cosmetics:—			
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.35	- —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3	lb.	21.85	- —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8	lb.	7.85	- —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.35	- —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[4] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—			
36 Chrome yellow 2G	lb.	.65	- .70
40 Chrome yellow R	lb.	.50	- 1.00
53 Victoria violet	lb.	.80	- 1.00
165 Lake red C	lb.	.70	- .80
170 Fast red A[6]	lb.	.56	- .60
180 Fast red VR	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85	- .90
189 Lake red R, powd.	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U	lb.	.35	- .42
204 Chrome black A	lb.	.42	- .45
208 Fast red blue R	lb.	.75	- 2.00
216 Chrome red B	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60	- .80
289 Fast Cyanin 6R	lb.	.90	- 1.00
299 Chrome black F	lb.	.85	- .88
304 Paper yellow	lb.	.83	- .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.	lb.	.80	- .85
326 Direct cast scarlet	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
365 Chrysophenin G	lb.	.58	- .70
382 Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.15	- 1.20
387 Direct violet B	lb.	1.00	- 1.30
394 Direct violet N	lb.	.80	- .85
401 Developed black BHN.	lb.	.45	- .60
406 Direct blue 2B	lb.	.66	- .70
415 Direct orange B	lb.	.60	- .70
419 Direct fast red F	lb.	.70	- .72
420 Direct brown M	lb.	.55	- .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B.	lb.	.65	- .00
495 Benzo purpurin 10B.	lb.	.40	- .50
502 Direct azorin G	lb.	.75	- .80
512 Direct blue RD	lb.	.80	- 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B.	lb.	1.20	- 1.30
520 Direct pure blue	lb.	.50	- 1.00
522 Direct fast black FF.	lb.	.55	- 1.00
581 Direct black EW	lb.	.50	- .54
582 Direct black RX	lb.	.35	- .45
592 Direct green B	lb.	.50	- .58
594 Direct green G	lb.	.50	- .55
596 Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.85	- 1.00

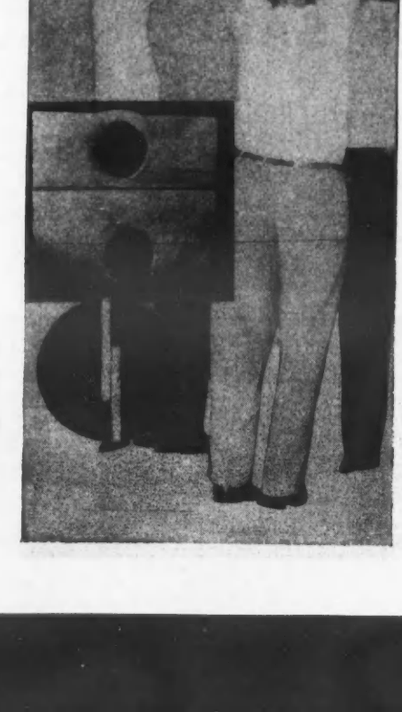
LIFE On The



(*Left*) **DRESSED UP TO GO PLACES.** When the Navy's LST and similar landing craft calling" these days, the metal surfaces of vessels are quite likely protected by a sp corrosion-inhibiting alkyd-resin zinc chro primer coat made to exacting "specs." primer is readily produced with a xylene solution of Cyanamid's REZYL*728-5, one o many resin vehicles developed by Cyan research for timely surface coating applicat For example, this corrosion-inhibiting pr made with Cyanamid's REZYL 728-5 ma applied to bare steel surfaces; sets to tou 15 minutes; is dry and ready for camou coating in about an hour. This quick-dr highly efficient primer is, therefore, provi time-saving factor in speeding up the N landing barge building program. In war ser too, are Cyanamid's other resins—MELA BEETLE*, TEGLAC*, and PHENAC**—w quality formulations are meeting the rigi quirements of U. S. Army and Navy.



(*Left*) **THE COMBINED WEIGHT OF FOUR MEN CAN'T BREAK THIS ADHESIVE BOND** which the two pieces of aluminum illustrated at the left. "Welding with a paint br is the phrase by which the U. S. Stoneware Company, makers of REANITE, des the versatility of their new bonding process. REANITE cement is applied by brus the surfaces of the materials to be joined; permitted to dry for an hour; the sur are pressed together; and mild heat and pressure are applied. Suitable for uniting m to metal, or rubber, synthetic rubber, plastics, leather, or wood to metal, or to other, REANITE is reputed as providing a bond whose strength often surpasses th the materials joined (see inset illustration to left) and which remains effective thr a temperature range of from 50° F. to 300° F.



(*Above*) **A RARE SIGHT IS THIS NEW RUBBER TIRE** being lifted carefully from the cu mold. After three quarters of an hour in the mold this tire is cured and its tread de formed. An automatic timing device opened the mold and now the operator is lif the tire out to send it on its way for final inspection. Of equal interest at this tim Cyanamid's AERO*AC 165, a much needed self-activating accelerator for GR-S. A AC 165 is one of a large family of chemicals developed by Cyanamid for the rul industry. It is ideal for synthetic rubber formulations, dispersing readily and posses low scorching tendencies, indicating safe processing. AERO AC 165 produces vulc zates with good physical properties, cut growth resistance, and good aging characteris

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[2] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—

620	Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25	- 1.50
609	Acid violet	lb.	1.00	- 3.00
812	Primulin	lb.	.70	- .75
814	Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
845	Nigrosin (water soluble)	lb.	.35	- .50
1177	Indigo, 20% paste	lb.	.15	- .18
	Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90	- 1.00
	Sulphur black	lb.	.20	- .35
	Sulphur blue	lb.	.45	- 1.00
	Sulphur brown	lb.	.25	- .50
	Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40	- —
	Sulphur tan	lb.	.30	- .50
	Sulphur olive	lb.	.25	- .54
	Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30	- .50
	Zambesi black	lb.	.75	- .80
Black:—				
865	Nigrosin derivatives	lb.	.36	- .44
Blue:—				
1075	Alizarin, astral base	lb.	15.00	- —
1078	Alizarin cyanin, green base	lb.	6.00	- —
Brown:—				
	Brown	lb.	1.15	- —
Green:—				
1079	Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	5.00	- —
	Green	lb.	.75	- —
Orange:—				
24	Sudan I	lb.	.75	- —
	Red shade	lb.	.75	- —
Red:—				
75	Sudan II	lb.	1.05	- —
258	Sudan IV	lb.	.95	- —
690	Oil violet	lb.	.50	- —
749	Rhodamine B (oil pink)	lb.	2.50	- —
1080	Anthraquinone,[4] violet base	lb.	6.00	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—

Yellow:—				
15	Amidoazobenzene yellow	lb.	.90	- —
17	Amidoazotoluene yellow	lb.	.75	- —
61	Yellow OB	lb.	1.40	- 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—				
246	Naphthol blue black S	lb.	.50	- —
729	Victoria blue B	lb.	1.25	- —
801	Indulin	lb.	.87	- —
873	Methylene gray	lb.	1.50	- —
900	New blue P	lb.	1.30	- —
922	Methylene blue	lb.	1.00	- —
1054	Alizarin saphirol B	lb.	1.90	- —
1180	Indigotin IA	lb.	.85	- —
Blue:—				
714	Patent blue A	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
Brown:—				
231	Bismarck brown G	lb.	.47	- .62
234	Resorcin brown Y	lb.	.65	- —
235	Resorcin dark brown R	lb.	.66	- —
332	Bismarck brown R	lb.	.47	- .62
798	Phosphin	lb.	4.65	- —
Green:—				
5	Naphthol green B	lb.	1.00	- —
657	Malachite green	lb.	1.35	- —
662	Brilliant green	lb.	2.00	- —
666	Guinea green B	lb.	1.15	- —
737	Wool green S	lb.	.68	- —
824	Methylene green B	lb.	1.55	- —
1078	Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	2.00	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Orange:—				
10	Chrysoidin G	lb.	.44	- —
31	Chrysoidin R	lb.	.41	- —
27	Orange G	lb.	.59	- —
31	Amidonaphthol red G	lb.	.42	- —
37	Amidonaphthol red 6B	lb.	.62	- —
151	Orange T	lb.	.31	- .33
161	Orange R	lb.	.34	- —
Red:—				
79	Ponceau R	lb.	.46	- —
88	Fast red B	lb.	1.05	- —
176	Fast red A[6]	lb.	.54	- —
179	Azorubin	lb.	.60	- —
183	Crocein scarlet 3BX	lb.	.72	- .75
185	Cochineal red A	lb.	.60	- —
252	Brilliant crocein M	lb.	.68	- —
677	Fuchsin	lb.	2.10	- —
749	Rhodamine B	lb.	3.50	- —
752	Rhodamine 6B	lb.	4.50	- —
766	Eosin G	lb.	1.50	- —
841	Safranin	lb.	1.45	- —
Violet:—				
680	Methyl violet B	lb.	.70	- .75
681	Crystal violet C	lb.	1.75	- —
695	Acid violet 4BN	lb.	.88	- —
Yellow:—				
10	Naphthol yellow S	lb.	.88	- —
138	Metanil yellow	lb.	.56	- .58
636	Fast light yellow	lb.	1.25	- —
639	Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.15	- —
640	Tartrazin	lb.	.80	- —
655	Auramine	lb.	1.27	- —
Black:—				
864	Nigrosin	lb.	.38	- .44
Blue:—				
800	Indulin	lb.	.60	- .70
Brown:—				
831	Bismarck brown	lb.	1.50	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Green:—				
657	Malachite green base	lb.	2.00	- —
Orange:—				
20	Chrysoidin G	lb.	.95	- —
31	Chrysoidin R	lb.	.96	- —
Red:—				
677	Fuchsin, magenta, base	lb.	7.25	- —
749	Rhodamine B	lb.	4.75	- —
Yellow:—				
67	Amidoazotoluene yellow	lb.	.75	- —
655	Auramine	lb.	2.00	- —
800	Chinolin yellow SS	lb.	2.00	- —
Violet:—				
680	Methyl violet base	lb.	.85	- —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea, root, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom.	lb.	1.05	- 1.15
imported	lb.	No stocks	
Elder flowers, bright, bls.	lb.	.59	- .60
Elecampane root, bls.	lb.	.18	- .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.	lb.	.16	- .18
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.25	- .28
select, bndls.	lb.	.25	- .26
Emetine hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	21.00	-32.00
Ephedra, bls.	lb.	.21	- .23
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots.	oz.	1.15	- 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins	oz.	.95	- 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs.	oz.	.65	- —
Hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs.	oz.	.65	- —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.60	- —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.68	- —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots.,	gram	.75	- —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs.	100 lbs.	1.80	- —
bbls.	100 lbs.	1.90	- —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.25	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.50	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.10	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.25	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
kgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.35	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.60	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.85	- —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.08	- .09
Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.			
Ergot, USP, dms.	lb.	1.40	- 1.45
Eserine, bots.	oz.	No prices	
Sulphate, 1-gram vials	vial	2.10	- —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).			
Amyl (see Amyl ether).			
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., divd.	lb.	.30	- —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).			
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs.	lb.	.98	- 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.	lb.	.11	- .16
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns.	lb.	.60	- .61
synthetic, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	- —
tanks	lb.	.13½	- —
Ethyl acetate,[2,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.1170-	.1275
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.1220-	.1325
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.1070-	.1175
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.1225-	.1330
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.1275-	.1380
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.1125-	.1230
NF, dms.	lb.	.14½-	.16½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., whs.	lb.	.27½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.28	—
Benzoate, bots.	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.	lb.	.80	- .85
Carbamate, dms., divd.	lb.	.58	- —
Chloride, dms.	lb.	.18	- .20
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	2.25	- 2.35
Formate, cns., dms.	lb.	.27½-	.30½
Iodide, bots.	lb.	2.60	- 2.60
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.23½-	.26½
Myristate, ms., works	lb.	.55	- —
Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	.75	- 1.25
Oleate, dms., works	lb.	.47	- —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.22	- —
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.77	- —
Ethylcelluloses,[6] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs or more, works	lb.	.59	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.62	- .66
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.50	- —
Ethylene dichloride,[2] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.0845-	—
West of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0901-	—
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.0901-	—
West of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0941-	—
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0743-	—
West of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0793-	—
Ethyleneglycol,[2,6] dms., c.l.	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.11	- —
tanks	lb.	.09	- —
Monobutylether,[2] dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	.20½
tanks, works	lb.	.15½-	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	.18½
tanks, works	lb.	.13½-	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.13½-	.15½
tanks, works	lb.	.10½-	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14½-	—
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.57	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.60	- —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	10.55	-10.75
Ethylidianilin, dms.	lb.	.65	- .67½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.80	- —
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs., or more	lb.	5.25	- —
smaller lots	lb.	5.50	- 5.60
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.	lb.	2.50	- 2.60
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.	lb.	.10	- .12
Eugenol, cns., dms.	lb.	2.05	- 2.25
Euphorbia, bls.	lb.	.12	- .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works	ton	14.00	-17.00
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs.,	ton	17.00	-20.00

Chemical Newsfront

WATER RESISTANCE FOR PRINTING PAPERS so that they may stand printing by the offset process (left) and pass critical inspection (right) is imparted by the use of a new Cyanamid coat-ing resin. Because, as a result of the war, there has been a notable increase in the use of starch as an adhesive for coated printing papers, it was essential that some method of improving the water resistance of such paper be devised. Cyanamid technicians quickly developed a method by which this desired water and wet rub resis-tance could be attained. The Cyanamid resin which forms the basis of this treatment is of the water dispersible thermo-setting type and, although the amount of resin required depends upon the degree of wet rub resistance desired, it is quite effective even when used in minor proportions. Papers coated with this Cyanamid-devised formulation are satisfactory for offset and lithographic printing.

(*Left*) **FOR FIGHTING EQUIPMENT THAT MUST TAKE IT** as well as hand it out, it is highly important that its geared and moving parts are toughened and hard-ened to withstand the stresses, strains, and wear of actual combat service. The proper case hardening and carburizing of such parts are one of the important reasons why Uncle Sam's tanks, guns and trucks are doing such a remarkable job in pressing the attack on all fronts. Cyanamid's AEROCASE*, AEROCARB*, and AEROCARB* DEEPCASE case harden-ing and carburizing compounds, because of their speed of penetration and the uniformity of depth of case that they pro-vide, are being widely used. The lower cyanide content required in Cyanamid's activated carburizing baths as compared with the amount required in the non-activated type of cyanide case hardening compounds, enables Cyanamid's two-component case hardening and liquid carburizing baths to conserve important quantities of critical cyanide. Cyanamid has prepared a new 32-page reference text on case hardening and liquid carburiz-ing which may be obtained on request.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. **Trade-mark

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA · NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Feldspar, glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works..ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs., ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, c.l., works..ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., min. 2 tons, bgs...ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Fenugreek seed, domestic, bgs., lb. .12½- .13
Indian, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.19.00 -20.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.35 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 80% protein, bgs., East Coast fish factories..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis..ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast..ton.66.50 - —
Flake, white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Flaxseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .70 - .72
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .13 - .16
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., mines..... net ton.37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, mines..lb.32.00 - —
65% CaF_2 mines.....lb.32.00 - —
60% CaF_2 mines.....lb.31.00 - —
less than 60% CaF_2 mines, lb.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,2,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0650- .0675
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515- .0540
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565- .0590
tanks .....lb. .04 - .04½
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. No stocks
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines, ton. 9.50 -15.00
Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne..ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago .....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., English, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y..ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs...lb. .10 - —
c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic, cryst., bbls., No. 1....lb. .32 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cases, lb. No stocks
extract, bbls.....lb. .09¼- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .06 - —
Bayonne, 70 octane, unleaded, tanks..gal. .062 - —
72-74 octane.....gal. .062 - .094
California, 78 octane, tanks, gal. .075 - —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .06¾- —
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06¾- .07
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks, gal. .06¼- .07
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07½
natural, 26-70, tanks...gal. .04¾- .05
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .06¼- .06
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .06 - .06¼
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .90 - .97
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .43 - .45
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .43 - .46
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .49 - .50
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. No stocks
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .25 - .25½
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .26¾- .27¼
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .26½- .27
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .30 - .31
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs...lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Glauber salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
Glauber's salt, cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.35
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works.. 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
Glue, bone,[6] producers', calcium type, 24 millipoise, 26 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .17 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- —
Producers' bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. over c.l.
hide, producers,[1,5] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .16 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .28 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .29 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Glue in bbls., ½c. over bgs. Outside prices rule on glues made wholly of imported materials; inside prices on those made with approximately two-thirds domestic and one-third imported materials. Jobbers' prices 2c. to 3½c. over producers'. Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.

Glycerin,[1,4,5] CP, BP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. Zones A and C..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
USP, 96%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.
saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
soaplye, 80%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks..lb. .11½- —
or tanks..lb. .11¾- —
Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.
Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo. Zone B is territory between zones A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above; Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of and including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Klickat, Okianogan, and Yakima.
Zone C, territory west of Zone B.
Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins.lb. 1.25 - 1.55
Glycol borborate, dms.....lb. .2 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Gold chloride acid, brown, bots., oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots.....lb.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .21 - .25
Graphite,[1,6] flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
80%, passable through 50 mesh screen, 65-80% carbon, bgs., works or whse..lb. .04½- —
70-74%, same basis.....lb. .05 - —
75-79%, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
80-84%, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
85-89%, same basis.....lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis....lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,6] house, loose.....lb. .06¼- —
white, choice, loose.....lb. .06¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works..lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis.....lb. 3.25 - —
Chrome,[1,6] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .21 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .28 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —
Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd.
Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Oxide,[6] pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.90 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .45 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, flk. dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .68 - .75½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. No prices
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs....lb. .12½- .13
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal,[1] Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse..lb. .55¾- —
31, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
32, same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
33, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
34, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
35, same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
36, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
37, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
38, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
Gum, copal, Congo, No. 39, same basis..lb. .10¾- —
40, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
41, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12¾- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .11¾- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .14¾- —
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis....lb. .13 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06¼- —
batu, bold, unscraped, nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .06¾- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .06¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .07¼- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11¼- —
dust, same basis....lb. .06¼- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .22¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11¾- —
dust, same basis....lb. .06¼- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .10¾- —
Macassar,[1] WS, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
Manila, Bocas[1], hard, bold, amber, light, baktz., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
dark, light, same basis, lb. .14½- —
white, same basis....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
whse., entry point, c.l., lb. .09¾- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, bakx., same basis..lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra pale, bold sorts, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
pale chips, bold, same basis..lb. .13 - —
pale, nuba, WCB, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11¾- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10¼- —
seeds and dust, same basis, lb. .06¾- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .29¾- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
cuttings of split, same basis, lb. .19¼- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l. prices ½c. to ½c. higher.
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .33¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31½- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .29¾- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l..lb. .30¾- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
No. 1, 3, bgs., same basis.lb. .12¾- —
chips, cs., same basis...lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .15 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17¾- —
Gum dammar, l.c.l. prices, ½c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] cns.....lb. .09½- .09¾
Ester, ord., dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .09½- —
other points, dlvd....lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc., lb. .09¾- .10
other points, dlvd.....lb. .10¼- .12
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .18 - .40
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse., lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis....lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis....lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .35 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis, lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¼- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .60 - .63
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11¾- .18
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse, lb. 1.40 Nom.
Gum, scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
No. 2, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
No. 3, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald, ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.18.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.18.00 - —
Southard Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —

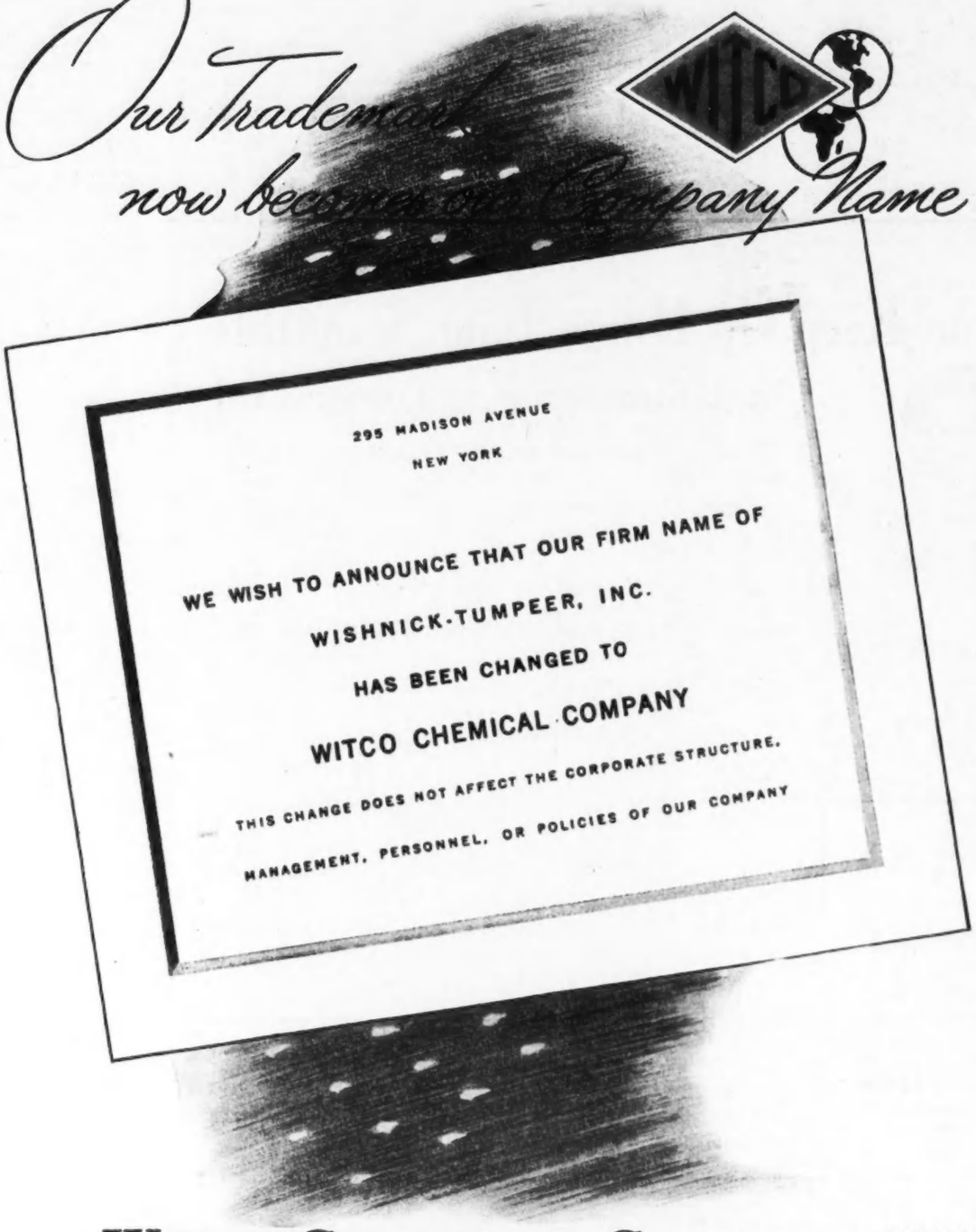
H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .80 - .85
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .28 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, c.l.,bbls., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Hempseed, sterilized, bgs.....lb. .18½- .14
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.75
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .28
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12¼- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .13 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .13 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....lb. .20 - —
10 gals., Group 3....gal. .35 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[2,6] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis, lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .38 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
industrial grades, tankcars, Group 3..gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .35 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots., oz.37.50 -43.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit. 4.25 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .50 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 gm. bots...bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofluramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide,[6] USP, bbls., lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River, West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .15¾
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
dms., extra, ref'abls, dlvd...lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .16 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.80
Ichthammol, N.F., bots.....lb. 2.45 - 4.00
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.26.50 -27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.07 - —
150-lb. kgs., net.....lb. 1.38¼- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs...lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars .....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac[6] root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
powd. .....lb. .40 - .50

Our Trademark now becomes our Company Name


295 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK
WE WISH TO ANNOUNCE THAT OUR FIRM NAME OF
WISHNICK-TUMPEER, INC.
HAS BEEN CHANGED TO
WITCO CHEMICAL COMPANY
THIS CHANGE DOES NOT AFFECT THE CORPORATE STRUCTURE,
MANAGEMENT, PERSONNEL, OR POLICIES OF OUR COMPANY

WITCO CHEMICAL COMPANY MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

[FORMERLY WISHNICK-TUMPEER, INC.]

295 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Boston • Chicago • Cleveland • Akron • Detroit • London

Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys., lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 300-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls., lb. .07½- —
dms.....lb. .08½- —
solut., NF, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07½
djns.....lb .10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls, dms., lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .97
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - —
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.33
syrup, bots., cbys.....lb. .39 - .56
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .35 - .85
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, N.F., pearls, cns..lb. .54 - .97
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .89 - .93
Reduced, 90% kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms., lb. .17½- —

Iron sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms., lb. .10½- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .33 - .38
scales, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate,[6] bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isoborryl thiocyanoacetate, cbys., dms., extra, works..gal. 4.05 - —
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, dms., works.....gal. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .26 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
tanks.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .52 - .53
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.35 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
imp. (Juniperus communis), bgs..lb. .70 - —

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .42 - .45
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Kerosene at refinery:—
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tanks, gal. .04½- .04¼
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank.. gal. .07 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk.. gal. .04½- .04¼
Okla.-Texas, 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .04⅝- .04⅝
Kerosene, at refinery:—
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks....gal. .07¼- .08
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07⅝
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07⅝- .07⅞
San Francisco, tanks....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.10 Nom.
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,6] city, trcs.....100 lbs.12.80 - —
Western, choice, trcs...100 lbs.13.80 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Greek, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .30 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .30½- .31
Turkish, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .80 - .85
ordinary, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .94
Lead,[1,6] (metal) (see paint market).

Lead acetate, white, broken, bbls..lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13½- —
Arsenate,[1,6] paste, stand., cns., c.l..lb. .05½- .06
l.c.l.....lb. .06 - .06½
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l.....lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18½- .23½
l.c.l.....lb. .19 - .23
standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11¼
l.c.l.....lb. .11½- .12
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .23
l.c.l.....lb. .18½- .23½
¼-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .26
l.c.l.....lb. .21½- .26½
Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .07⅝- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .40 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots..lb. 2.60 - —
jars.....lb. 2.60 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metal (see quotations in market report).
Metallic paste, works.....lb. .19½- .21½
Naphthenate, 24%-30% Pb, 50-gal. dms..lb. .14½- .17½
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17½- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls..lb. .38 - —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¾- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
in oil, 95% min., kgs.....lb. .14 - —
Resinate, precip., 23.3% Pb, 100-lb. dms..lb. .17½- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0750- .0780
Soyate, 26.15% Pb, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22¼- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 16% Pb, 60-gal. dms.. lb. .09¾- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., smaller lots, E., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .06½- —
other points.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.lb. .06¾- —
other points.....lb. .06¾- —
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07¼- —
other points.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs..lb. .15¼- .18¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
painters, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .12¼- .13¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l....lb. .28½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .29 - .43
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l....lb. .40½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .41 - .58
pure vegetable, bots., 100-lb. lots..lb. 2.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .26½- .27½
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .25 - .73
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .65
root, natural, Indian, bls....lb. .08 - .09
powder, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Russian, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —

How to Keep Up House Paint Standards in Reformulating to Conserve Oil

Loss in film flexibility and other desirable qualities, due to additional volatile, can be minimized by increase in proportion of basic carbonate white lead in formula. At same time, original paint cost need not be greater and may be substantially less.

PRESERVING FILM FLEXIBILITY

One result of additional volatile in a house paint is likely to be a film denser in structure, harder and less flexible. Basic carbonate white lead helps to overcome such a condition. Its ability to impart flexibility to paint films is well established and is traceable to an important degree to the lead soaps formed by the reaction of white lead with oil.

OFFSETTING LOSS IN BINDING POWER

Another result of replacing oil with volatile is a reduction in binding power. Here again basic carbonate white lead can serve as an offsetting factor. Because of the lead soap formation, it provides a closer bond between pigment and oil — forms a more homogeneous and stronger film. This added strength helps to compensate, too, for the loss in film thickness.

COUNTERACTING "PULL"

Furthermore, it has been demonstrated that basic carbonate white lead improves brushability by adding "slip" to a paint. This characteristic helps overcome the "pull" resulting from the addition of heat-bodied oil.

NO HIGHER PAINT COST

Increasing the proportion of basic carbonate white lead does not mean a higher paint cost. On the contrary, the raw material cost of a paint reformulated in this manner may be appreciably less than that of the original formulation. And, in addition, to imparting the qualities described above, basic carbonate white lead also contributes improved adhesion, greater fool-proofness in use, and stubborn weather-fight to paint.

FOR TECHNICAL INFORMATION on the reformulation of paints to reduce the consumption of oil, contact our Paint Service Laboratory through the nearest branch office listed below.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY—New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, San Francisco, Boston (National-Boston Lead Co.), Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna.), Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.)

DUTCH BOY
Basic Carbonate
WHITE LEADS

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, f.o.b.
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newals, Ala.....ton. 8.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Rippleme ad, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
hydrated, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass..ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky...ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newals, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich...ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D.....ton.12.00 - —
Rippleme ad, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass..ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N, bgs., works..ton.32.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Linalool, cns.....lb. 7.00 -10.50
Linalyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.50 -11.50
Linden with leaves, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.ton.45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.....ton.42.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .06¼- —
other points.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .06¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .06¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .06½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .06¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .06¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium[2] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.93 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[1] ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons.....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
titanated[4] (high-strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher.
l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz. 25.50 -28.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .26 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .24 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 Nom.
imported, bls.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins.....lb. 4.75 Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs.....lb. .92 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[4,1] dms.....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¾- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07½- —
bbls.....lb. .08¼- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls.....lb. .08¼- —
kgs.....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .08 - —
bbls.....lb. .08¼- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .09½- —
kgs.....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .06¾- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls.....lb. .09¼- —
kgs.....lb. .10½- —
Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l., incl., dlvd. storedoor.
Phillipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley
Magnesia chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works...ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide 15%, dms., works...lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls., lb. .60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags, f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -32.00
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .23 - .26
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87% bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works... ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
Manganese dioxide, Caucasian, 85-90%, burlap bgs., c.l., works..ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, 2 bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms....lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, 50-gal. dms., lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .11¼- .11½
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .05¾- .06½
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, bgs..lb. .05 - .05½
Tallate, 4% Mn, 50-gal. dms., lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark, if and when available, bgs., based on freight $19; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers' account. Current freight $18.20; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton..ton.63.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[6] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb. .35 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points..ton.14.50 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.17.50 -25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .42½- .43
Chilean, bls.....lb. .37½- .38
French, bls.....lb. No stocks
Marjoram, Portuguese, wild, bls. lb. .32½- .35
Tunisian, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, Brazilian, cs., lb.16.50 - —
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb.13.00 - —
technical.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30% pails.....lb. 1.37 - 1.39
50%, pails.....lb. 1.90 - 2.01
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride,[3] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[3] bots.....lb. 2.87 - —
dms.....lb. 2.74 - 2.76
Chloride,[3] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[3] cryst., powd.....lb. 3.80 - —
Iodide,[3] red, NF, bots.....lb. 4.51 - 4.56
dms., kgs.....lb. 4.45 - —
yellow, bots.....lb. 4.61 - 4.66
fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.55 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[3] red, NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, NF VI, fib. dms...lb. 3.18 - 3.20
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
red,[3] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[3] 5-lb. ctns.lb. 1.84 - 1.89
dms.....lb. 1.77 - 1.79

GAIR BY AIR
New York to San Francisco 17 hours—New York to Hongkong 44 hours. Distance is no longer measured by miles but by minutes. Because weight is a first consideration, Gair products play a vital part in the field of ever narrowing horizons. New merchandising methods, bringing an unprecedented need for Gair Corrugated Boxes—assure maximum air cargo at minimum tonnage.
GAIR
Write for Booklet "Air Cargoes"
Save Waste Paper for war production
ROBERT GAIR COMPANY, INC., NEW YORK, Gair Company, Canada, Limited, Toronto • Folding Cartons • Boxboards • Fibre and Corrugated Shipping Containers

Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks .....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in...pkg. 3.00 - —
gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅛x3⅛ in. pkg.1o.00 - —
silver, 3⅛x3⅛ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls...lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Methylenedianiline, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[2,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

synthetic,[5,6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or divd...gal. .36½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .35½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or divd..gal. .37 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .42½- —
3, divd. S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or divd...gal. .32½- .60½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld....gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Cal., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., also (c.l. only), Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl abietate, dms., c.l., divd., lb. .0722- —
c.l., 10-dm. lots, divd...lb. .0847- —
single dms., divd.....lb. .0947- —
smaller cont., divd.....lb. .1447- —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., divd., lb. .1122- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, divd...lb. .1247- —
single dms., divd.....lb. .1347- —
smaller cont., divd.....lb. .1847- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss., lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis..gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —

Methyl acetone, natural, Group B, tanks, Zone 1, same basis. gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums, extra by Group B, sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65

Methyl benzoate,[6] cns.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls.....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 150-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 50-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., divd...lb. .76 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate,[1] 500-lb. dms.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .28
Methylcellulose, specl., vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .58 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld., lb. .59 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .28 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Methylene chloride, refrig., dms., works..lb. .18 - .28
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Methylpentanediol, com'l., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
Metronite pigment (see Synthetic Resins and other Branded Paint Materials list.)
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.43.50 - —
wet-grd.,[1] biotite, c.l., bgs...lb. .03½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¼- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l., lb. .03½- —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05¼- —
paper bgs., c.l.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05¼- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05 - —

Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

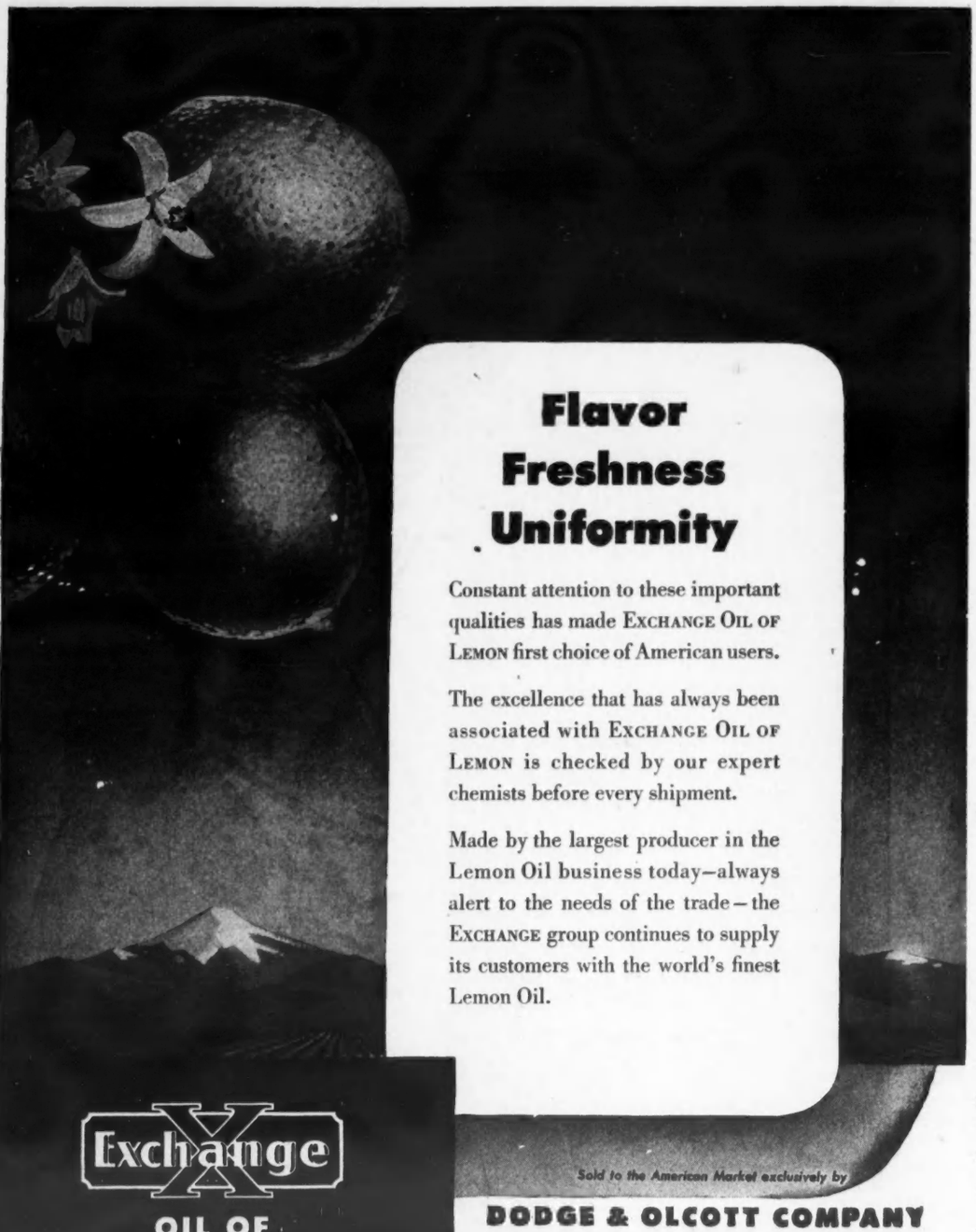
Milk powder,[6] skimmed,[1] roller, Zone A, bbls., bulk, lb. .12½- —
Zone B.....lb. .12¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A..lb. .14½- —
Zone B, same basis.lb. .14¾- —

Milk powder Zones are:—Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.

whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or over, works. lb. .26¾- —
less than 10 bbls., works..lb. .27¼- —
Millet seed, early fortune, bgs., lb. .04¼- .04¾
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .04¼- .04¾
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,5] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.20.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.33.20 - —

Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif., Wash., Ore.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excluding Grand Island area), S. D., Utah, Wyo.; Area No. 5, Grand Island, Neb., Ind., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, pewd..lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07 - .09
tanks.....lb. .05 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monoethylanilin, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, 5-oz. bots....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —



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Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.40.00 -45.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
Musk ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs. lb. .20½- .21
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .11½- .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Washington, yellow, bgs....lb. .11¾- .12¼
Myrobalans,[2] J1, bgs., r.a.s., based on freight $25; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $27; WSA insurance $4.50 per ton.. ton.75.00 - —
J2, bgs., f.a.s., same basis.. ton.68.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[2,6] dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald...lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 20 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine[6] sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs..lb. .7960- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] dms.....kilo.13.25 -13.60
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Niketham ide, bots., cbys.....lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-7, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
alcohol-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 5-7, 30-35 cps., same basis..lb. .28 - —
5-7, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks, works, ports..ton N.121.88 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, producing plant..... unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
sewage sludge, bulk, producing plant..unit-ton..2.60 + 40- 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., works...lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .44 - .45
Chinese .....lb. .39 - .40
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's, bgs....lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .36½ Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .52 - .60
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow)
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., divd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
Bitter, F.P.A.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
natural, USP, bots.....lb. Nominal
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.25
Angelica root, bots.....lb. No stocks
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .56 - .60
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,6] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.65 - 1.95
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 9.85
natural, Italian, coppers...lb.25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 5.10 - 5.25
Mexican (see lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 1.65 - 2.25
redistilled, USP X, cns....lb. 1.95 - 2.50
Calamus, cns.....lb.22.50 -25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.75 -10.00
rectified, cns.....lb.10.25 -11.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb. No prices
Cardamom, bots.....lb.25.00 -28.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.12.00 Nom.
Castor,[1] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
Oil, castor, cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l..lb. .14 - —
cns .....lb. .15⅝- .17⅝
cns. .....lb. .13⅜- —
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13⅝- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
dehydrated, dms., c.l.....lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1830- —
tanks .....lb. .1750- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13⅜- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l...lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12⅜- —
Sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
Cedarleaf, tech., cns., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.25
USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Cedarwood, dms.....lb. .70 - .80
Celery, bots.....lb.24.00 -26.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .80 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.35.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Java, cns.....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Clove makers, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,6] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0335- —
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0685- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms...gal. .90 - —
Codliver,[6] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl.80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.23.50 -35.00
Corn,[1,6] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12⅝- —
ref'd, bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom
Cottonseed,[1,6] cooking, bbls..lb. .16⅝- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oil, cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. No prices
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.13.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Diliseed, bots.....lb. 6.25 - 7.50
weed, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 6.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.18
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.90
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Fishliver,[1,6] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram..... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram..per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units..... per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.13.00 -15.75
Bourbon, cns.....lb.14.00 -16.50
Russian, cns.....lb.16.50 - —
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.30.00 - —
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Juniper berry, cns.....lb.12.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Lard,[6] common, 1, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
winter, strained, bbls....lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
ined., bbls.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 8.00 - —
Lavender flower, French, cns., lb. 7.50 -16.00
Russian, cns.....lb.11.00 -11.50
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 3.50 - 4.00
tech., cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Oil, lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless .....lb.25.00 -30.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de rose).
Mexican, seed, cns.....lb. No stocks
wood, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Mexican, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns....lb.11.00 -12.50
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1510- —
10 or more.....lb. .1550- —
5 to 9.....lb. .1570- —
1 to 4.....lb. .1610- —
tankcar .....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1490- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Linseed replacement, dms...gal. 1.13½- 1.31½
tankcar .....gal. 1.10½- —
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, 100, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .23½- .28
300 vis., No. 3 col., 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
140-150 vis., No. 3 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .26
cylinder oils, 600-620 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .28½- .30½
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .32 - .32½
Mace, dist. cns., dms..... .lb. No prices

A properly made, fairly priced and full strength perfume raw material is the only sure basis of consumer satisfaction.

The perfume raw material manufacturer who operates on this policy works on a small margin of profit to give you an honest product fairly priced.

Products which are available to the perfumer at reasonable prices:

Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol
Methyl Naphthyl Ketone Crystals
Hydratropic Aldehyde
Para Methyl Hydratropic Aldehyde
Alpha Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde
Phenyl AcetAldehyde DiMethyl Acetal
Cinnamic Alcohol

Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO
1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, mandarin, Brazilian, cns..lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers.....lb.11.50 -15.00
Menhaden,[1,2] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns...lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Mustard seed,[2] exp., dms....lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[4] 15°, c.l., bbls...gal. 1.90 - —
20°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, bbls.....lb. .18¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots.....lb.220.00 -275.00
Haitian, dms.....lb.240.00 - —
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.....lb. No prices
Oiticica,[1] liquid, dms.....lb. .26¼- —
tanks .....lb. .25 - —
Oleo,[5] 1, bbls.....lb. .13¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - —
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. No stocks
imported, dms.....gal. No stocks
foots, dms.....lb. No stocks
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. .75 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns...lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Calif., cns. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Florida, cns., dms., c.l..lb. .85 - 1.25
Messina, USP, coppers.lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
sequiterpeneless, bots.....lb.97.00 -100.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Palm,[1,2] Niger, dms.....lb. .0965- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 5.50

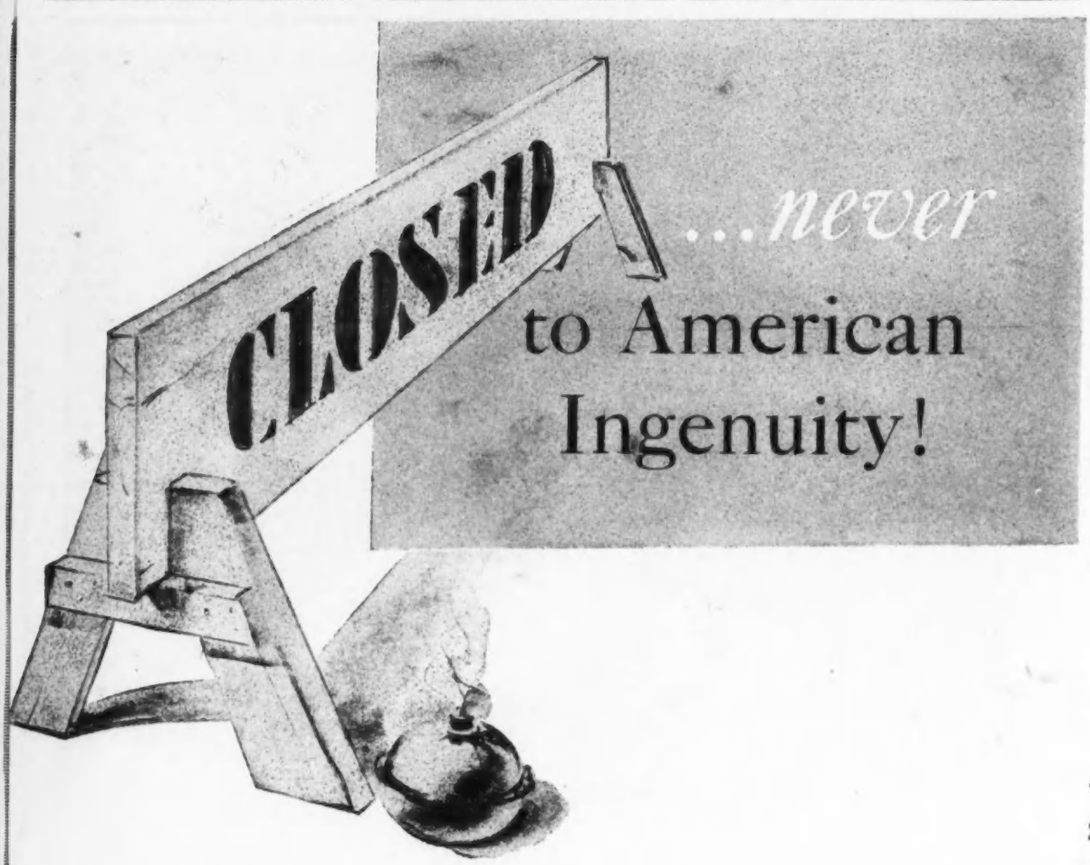
Oil, paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¾- —
320° flash, 60-75 vis., tanks, same basis..lb. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 a 100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08¼- —
10/25 pour, same basis..gal. .08¼- —
100-105 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, cns.....lb.10.00 -11.00
Peanut,[1,2] crude, tanks, mill. lb. .13 - —
refd., tanks, dlvd. N. Y..lb. 14.64- —
Pennyroyal, dms., cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.10
import, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Peppermint, natural, dms...lb. 6.00 Nom.
redist., USP, cns., dms.....lb. 6.35 Nom.
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 3.00 - —
Leaf, cns. .....lb. 5.25 - —
Pine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .076 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .081 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .06¼- —
dlvd. E.....lb. .07 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind...gal. *.24 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.
Rapeseed,[1,2] denat., bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .1150- —

Oil, red,[2] dms., dlvd.....lb. .13¼- .14¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12¼- —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.30.00 -40.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms.lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms...gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 8.25 -10.00
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 5.50
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns..lb. 6.75 - —
Mysore, cns., case lots....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,2] tanks, Pac. Coast..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-boiled, dms.....lb. .1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Savin, cns.....lb. No prices
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Sesame,[1,2] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns.....lb. No prices
Soybean,[1,2] cr., tank, mill..lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms.....lb. .1299- .1340
tanks .....lb. .1250- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1389- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- —
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 4.00 Nom.
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
needle, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Sunflower seed,[1,2] tanks...lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton.53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.58.65 -63.65
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00

Oil, tall, refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[2] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 3.70 - 4.00
Tar, pine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .32½- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....gal. .29½- —
pine, tanks, dlvd. E. cities, gal. .27 - —
rect., USP, bbls.....gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
white, cns. .....lb. 2.65 - 4.00
Tung,[1,2] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks .....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphorated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Java, bots.....lb.50.00 Nom.
Whale,[6] ref., natural, dms...lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.....gal.10.00 -13.50
White, mineral, tech., 50-60 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .45
65/75 vis., c.l.....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dm. charges not included, c.l.gal. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .45 - .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .44½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .50½ - .53½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .55 - .58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .60½ - .63½
200/210 vis., c.l.....gal. .58 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .64 - .67
320/330 vis., c.l. .....gal. .65 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .71 - .74
335/345 vis., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .72 - .75
f.o.b. San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l..gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l.....gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l.....gal. .49½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .54½- —
145 vis., c.l.....gal. .57 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .62 - —
180 vis., c.l.....gal. .60½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .65½- —
340 vis., c.l.....gal. .72 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .77 - —
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns. lb. 6.50 - 8.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. No prices
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots..lb.11.00 -14.50
Oleostearin,[1] bbls.....lb. .1064- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 -11.00
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines.....ton.17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines.....ton.15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust.....ton.12.00 - —
lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots..lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.25 - —
smaller lots, cns.....lb.13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, dinitroanilin toner,[1,2] lb. 1.05 - —
Lake, Persian,[1,2] bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼- —
Orange, mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12¼- —
dlvd. other points.....lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo., lb. .13 - —
Other points.....lb. .12½- —
Molybdate,[1,2] bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroaniliin toner,[1] kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
Toner, bbls.....lb. .80 - 1.05
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Haitian, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
sweet, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Orangeflower petals, cs.....lb. .45 - .75
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs..lb. .12½- .13
flat leaf, bgs.....lb. .12¼- .12½
Orris root, African, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .85 - .90
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Verona, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Orthoamyiphenol, dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidine, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroaniliin, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[2,6] 30.4°C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
29.0°C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, tanks, same basis..lb. .06½- —
Orthochlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroaniliin, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .16
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls...lb. .23 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Papaverine hydrochloride, NF, natural, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 7.05 - 7.25
Sulphate, natural, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.25
Paprika,[1] Chilean, bgs.....lb. .30½- .31
Portuguese, choice, bgs.....lb. .33½- .33
extra fancy, bgs.....lb. .37½- .38
good, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Spanish, fancy, bgs.....lb. .45 - .56
good bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
fair, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Para-anisidin, dms., works....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks..lb. .32 - —
Paracresol,[2] bbls., f.o.b. wks..lb. .41 - —



Restrictions and difficulties have never for long closed the path of progress to the research chemist.

When Chinawood oil became scarce, the Spencer Kellogg Research Laboratory dehydrated castor oil and produced Synthenol, which substituted, and served admirably in the emergency. When castor oil was placed under strict allocation, our research laboratory hydroxylated soybean and linseed oils, made non-drying oils out of them, known as SOLINOX, and provided plasticizers for many industries to which castor oil was lost. These products, made available when they were most needed, demonstrate the value of wide experience with the whole vegetable oils field.

Much of Spencer Kellogg's success in the castor oil field can be traced back directly to valuable experience gained through past years in processing and refining other oils. Knowledge of the requirements of drying oil users and knowledge of the needs of non-drying oil users when coordinated in our research laboratory has resulted in the production of new oils which have been of inestimable value to both groups.

If you are having wartime difficulties obtaining oils to meet your specific needs, your Spencer Kellogg representative will be glad to give you the benefit of our long years of experience in the field of vegetable oils. Or, if you prefer, write us direct.

SPENCER KELLOGG and Sons, Inc.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Keep Buying War Bonds

Paracymene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1595 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.1645- —
tanks	lb.	.1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 122-124 AMP, bbls., c.l., refinery	lb.	.04¼- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 120-122 AMP, c.l., refinery	lb.	.05 - —
123-125 AMP, same basis	lb.	.0530- —
125-127 AMP, same basis	lb.	.0620- —
128-130 AMP, same basis	lb.	.0560- —
130-132 AMP, same basis	lb.	.0585- —
131-133 AMP, same basis	lb.	.0585- —
133-135 AMP, same basis	lb.	.0615- —
135-137 AMP, same basis	lb.	.0640- —
138-140 AMP, same basis	lb.	.0715- —
143-145 AMP, same basis	lb.	.0810- —
149-151 AMP, same basis	lb.	.1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.		
Paraformaldehyde,[3] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.22 - —
100 to 999 lbs., works	lb.	.24 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98% 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12 - —
and 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15 - —
USP, cns., cbys	lb.	.35 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works	lb.	.43 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works	lb.	.15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs	lb.	.35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works	lb.	.30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech.,	lb.	2.00 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works	lb.	.48 - —
Pareira brava root, bls	lb.	No stocks
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.20 - .25
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 - .26
Passion flower herp, bls	lb.	.13 - .15
Patchouli leaves, bls	lb.	.34 - .35
Pectin, bbls	lb.	.85 - —
Pellitory root, bls	lb.	.65 - .70
Penicillin,[6] ampules, per 100,000 units		5.00 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls	lb.	.15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works	lb.	.30 - .35
Pentaerythritol,[4] CP, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.75 - —
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.29 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33 - —
Tetra-acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.00 - —
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.50 - —
Pentane,[1] 28°-33° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3,	gal.	.11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19 - —
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.07¼- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l.,	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gal.	gal.	.55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs	lb.	.0665 Bid
50 to 100 bgs	lb.	.0705 Bid
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs	lb.	.1161 Nom.
24 bgs	lb.	.1295 Nom.
red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs	lb.	.30 - .31
sports, bgs	lb.	.50 - .52
Louisiana, sports, bgs	lb.	.50 - .52
Mombassa, bgs	lb.	.22½- .23
Niger, fair, bgs	lb.	.18½- .19
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.22½- .23
Peppermint, USP, bls	lb.	.60 - .70
import, bls	lb.	.90 Nom.
Perchlorethylene,[9] d-w-s works, frt. alld., Zone 1	lb.	.0782- .0800
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0832- .0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0832- .0850
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0882- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0932- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point	lb.	.0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0932- .0950
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala, Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.		
Peru balsam, dms	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l.	lb.	.021 - —
golden Topas, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024 - —
l.c.l.	lb	.029 - —
USP, amber, fiber dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
extra amber, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
cream, c.l., fib. dms	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½- —
yellow, soft, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.03½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
white, lily, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼- —
snow, c.l.	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 - —
soft, c.l.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades	bbl.	.93 - 1.01
Illinois	bbl.	1.17 - —
Kentucky, Union County	bbl.	1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.86 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.85 - 1.25
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.81 - 3.00
Texas, Gulf Coast	bbl.	1.06 - 1.36
North, North-Central	bbl.	1.01 - 1.25
West	bbl.	.70 - 1.12
Panhandle	bbl.	1.10 - 1.23
Wyoming	bbl.	1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 2	gal.	.18 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
35-60° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
40-75° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—		
Arkansas, No. 1	gal.	.04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3	gal.	.03½- —
California, heavy	bbl.	1.10 - —
light	bbl.	1.20 - —
diesel, tanks	gal.	.04 - —
stove dist.	gal.	.05 - —
Group 3, No. 3	gal.	.03½- —
Group 3, No. 5	bbl.	.85 - —
No. 6	bbl.	.80 - .85
Kansas, No. 6	bbl.	.85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 2	gal.	.03⅝- —
No. 6	bbl.	.90 - —
14-16	bbl.	.97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.06⅞- .07⅝
No. 2	gal.	.06⅝- .0805
No. 3	gal.	.06⅝- .07⅝

Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, bunker, Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.65 - 1.77
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.65 - 1.77
Charleston, Mass.	bbl.	1.60 - —
Houston, Tex.	bbl.	.85 - .97
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.60 - —
New Orleans, La.	bbl.	.85 - .97
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.65 - 1.87
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Port Arthur, Tex.	bbl.	.85 - .97
Port Tampa, Fla.	bbl.	1.55 - —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.60 - 1.77
Texas City, Tex.	bbl.	.85 - .97
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:— California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles	gal.	.11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11½- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks	gal.	.07⅞- —
toluol type, tanks	gal.	.07⅝- .07½
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-232 b.r., tanks,	gal.	.10½- —
198-200 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.10 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06¼- —
Gulf Coast, tanks	gal.	.06½- —

Petroleum, mineral spirits, tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.12 - .13
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn	gal.	.1630- —
Buffalo	gal.	.1240- —
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11 - —
Chicago	gal.	.13¼- —
Detroit	gal.	.1580- —
Hartford	gal.	.1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 - —
New York (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.129 - —
Providence	gal.	.13 - —
Rochester	gal.	.1320- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.13 - —
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.13 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07¼- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks	gal.	.06¾- —
tankwagons, Newark	gal.	.12 - —
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730- —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1,[4] over 10% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N. J.	gal.	.21¼- —

Petroleum naphtha, high-solvency, aromatic, No. 2,[4] over 90% arom., same basis	gal.	.21½- —
No. 3, same basis	gal.	.22½- —
No. 3,[4] tanks, same basis	gal.	.228 - —
No. 30,[4] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld.	gal.	.228 - —
No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.13½- —
V.M.&P., at refinery:— California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo	gal.	.11 - —
Richmond	gal.	.11¼- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
54-77, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles	gal.	.10 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.10½- —
Portland, Seattle	gal.	.11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07¼- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks	gal.	.06¼- —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 - —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1520- —
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.125 - —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12¼- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)	gal.	.24 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07¼- .07¼

...There's Trouble Brewing!

Yes—and there's trouble brewing in YOUR plant when shipments of the solvent you are using for a certain job vary in uniformity. You've got to have UNIFORMITY in solvents to keep production at its peak and protect the quality of *your* product.

Specify SKELLYSOLVE and you'll *get* uniformity. That means a given type of SKELLYSOLVE ordered today will be absolutely *duplicated* in the same type of solvent ordered next week or months hence. You can depend on SKELLYSOLVE—because we depend on *scientific, instrumented quality control* in the manufacturing process.

SKELLY

SKELLYSOLVE
in the **OIL, PAINT** *and* **DRUG FIELD**

The Skellysolve line includes naphthas specially fractionated for all laboratory and industrial uses. We furnish a full line of V. M. & P. naphthas, mineral spirits, and lacquer diluents, as well as many other special hydrocarbons. Our technical staff has aided many manufacturers in developing formulas for new or improved products which have proved to be of great value. Write or wire for full information today.

SKELLYSOLVE

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL CO.
SKELLY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Petroleum solvent, Stoddard (CS 8-53), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. tanks..gal. .09½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .09¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07¼- .08
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1550- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1430- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Xylol solvent. See Xylol petroleum solvent
Phenobarbital 5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,[2,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
83-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾ .10¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¼- .10¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¾- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .90
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs...lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. shipt..lb. .53½- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .57½- —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solu., bots..lb 2.45 - 3.00
100% solut., bots.....lb 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 5.50 - 7.00
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.50 -
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works....lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms...lb.13.75 -14.75
tech., fib .dms.....lb.12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock,[1,3] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l..long ton. 2.00 - —
70%-68% b.p.l. M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 2.40 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 3.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.. long-ton. 4.30 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
Entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground 65.5%, M.P.R. 240 provisions, basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum.....short ton. 2.75 - —
68% basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.00 - —
70% basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.25 - —
Phosphate rock, Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70%-68% b.p.l., 5% f. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis, long ton. 5.00 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% l. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.50 - —
refinery ground, same basis, long ton. 4.65 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.85 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.95 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.20 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.70 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphorus,[6] red amorphous, cs. lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.....lb. .39 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Yellow,[6] dms.....lb. .25 - —
cs .....lb. .23 - .25
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bags, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09½
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 5.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls..oz. 2.90 - 3.25
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz. 2.80 - 3.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb.16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coal tar,[2] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 - —
Hardwood, paper bgs., works..lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bbls...lb. .20 - .22
Podophyllin, dms.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs...lb. .80 - .85
Tree bark, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Poppy flowers, bales.....lb. .60 - .70
Poppy seed, Canadian, bgs...lb. .65 - .67
domestic, blue, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
cleaned, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .30
cns. .....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djms..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10
Potash bichromate in bgs., 4c. less.
Carbonate, calc., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- —
85% basis, dms.....lb. .06¼- .06¾
tanks .....lb. .03½- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .03½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- .06¾
Chromate,[6] bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Chlorate,[2,6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾ - .12
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾ - .12
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs. ex whse..lb. .13 - .20
Chlorides, cryst., tech., 80%, bgs., kgs..lb. .06 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .08½- .08¾
powd., 2c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.77
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms..lb. .24 - .26
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 2.25 - —
Iodide, bots. or cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.85 - 1.88
Manure salt, dom.,[4] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M..... unit-ton. .20 - —
22% K_2O, seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12½.
25% K_2O, same basis... unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls...lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[4] 60-62-63%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports..... unit-ton. .52½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944 12%.
granular 50-52 K_2O..unit-ton. .50 - —
Russian,[5] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals..unit-ton. .58½- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .27 - .30
fine gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .25 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works..lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20¼- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms...lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works..lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l.....ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 20° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
20° Be, ret. dms., l.c.l., 5 or more, works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4 works .100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4 works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4. works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., bbls...lb. .15 - .21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk,[4] basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.90
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[4] min., 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .40 - .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs..lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propyleneglycol, dms.....lb. .21 - —
Psyllium seed (see Pleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .60 - .80

OPPORTUNITY for Pharmaceutical Manufacturers!

...The Nation's Press Continually Reports New Triumphs For SULFADIAZINE. Let CALCO Help You Profit From This Popularity.

CALCO'S large scale production of Sulfadiazine (see illustration of stock awaiting shipment) now permits supplying of civilian demands as well as those of armed forces.

Sulfadiazine Cures Resistant Malady

Ends Actinomycosis Which Had Defied Other Drugs

Chicago—Sulfadiazine treatment abruptly terminated a stubborn case of actinomycosis, according to authentic reports recently made public here.

The disease had grown progressively worse for over a year before the Sulfadiazine treatment was started with one gram doses by mouth every four hours. A week later the quantity was cut to 1 Gm. four times a day. This dosage was maintained for the duration of the treatment, 120 consecutive days.

Two Weeks Required

It was fully two weeks before any noticeable improvement in the lesions could be observed. However, in the ensuing weeks, the abscesses disappeared and the scars actually dissolved, leaving the skin practically in a normal condition after physician and patient had almost despaired.

The urine and blood, checked at frequent intervals, remained normal during the treatment.

SULFADIAZINE has demonstrated its unusually high effectiveness and low toxicity in the treatment of pneumonia, pneumococcic infections, and hemolytic streptococcus and staphylococcic infections. That's why its popularity as "The Drug Of Choice" for these uses is mounting steadily.

Endorsed by the Surgeon General's office for the armed forces, Sulfadiazine, it is conservatively estimated, has been employed in the treatment of more than 6,000,000 cases in the comparatively short time since its introduction.

Now that Calco is able to supply this famous chemotherapeutic agent for civilian use, it is available to all ethical pharmaceutical manufacturers. It is the drug of choice to meet the demands of the increasing market for sulfas.

Other CALCO Products:

Sulfapyridine U.S.P.
(and Sodium Monohydrate)
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nikethamide
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Cinchophen N.F.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
(and Sodium Monohydrate)
Mandelic Acid U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
(Powder—Crystals)
Calcium Mandelate U.S.P.
Glutamic Acid HCL
Calcium and Sodium Pantothenate
2-Methyl-1, 4 Naphthoquinone
Phenothiazine
(For Veterinarian Use)

ARMY E NAVY

Pharmaceutical Department
CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
BOUND BROOK <Calco> NEW JERSEY

Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots. lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots. lb. .03¾- .04½
Chi., ton lots. lb. .04½- —
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .38 - .40
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms. 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms. 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[8] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 c.c., dms., dlvd. gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd. gal. 8.63 - —
flowers,[8] coarse-grd. (g.f.p.), 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .27 - .28
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls. lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls. lb. .39 - —
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Pyridin,[8] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald. gal. 1.85 - 1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis. lb. .45½- .46
Pyrites, Spanish, c.l.f. Atl. ports, long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines. ton. 10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis. ton. 12.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines. ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis. ton. 11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works. lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works. lb. .10 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., wks. lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works. lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works. lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, cs., works. lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works. lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works. lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works. lb. .16 - —
mixed colors, cs., works. lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works. lb. .15 - —
Propyleneglycol, N.F., dms., c.l., f.o.b., Freeport, Tex., frt., equald., with So. Charleston, W. Va. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .16½- —
tanks lb. .14 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls. lb. .10 - .15
Quebracho extract,[8] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $21.60; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton. lb. .04¾- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .05½- —
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works. lb. .04½- —
tanks, works. lb. .04 - —
ground, bgs., c.l. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., bgs. lb. .09 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs. lb. .12 - .15
Root, bgs. lb. .11 - .15
Quercitron, crystals, bbls. lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1. lb. .10 - —
No. 2. lb. .09½- —
No. 3. lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs. lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1,3] flasks (76 lbs. net). flask. 130.00 -135.00
Quince seed, bgs. lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[8] NF V, cryst., cns. oz. 1.08 + .12½*
powd., precip., cns. oz. 1.01 + .12½
Sulphate, USP, cns. oz. .71 + .12½

* Surcharge of 12½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[8] NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .84 + .12½
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .12½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .12½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.07 + .12½
Bisulphite, USP, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .69 + .12½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .78 + .12½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs., oz. .88 + .12½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 + .12½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.07 + .12½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 + .12½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.20 + .12½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .76 + .12½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .81 + .12½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .12½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.07 + .12½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .90 + .12½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .79 + .12½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .67 + .12½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .12½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 + .12½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs. oz. .90 + .12½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.03 + .12½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Change in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[8] USP, cns. oz. .81 + .12½*
Surcharge: see note under Quinine.
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24½- .27½

R

R salt, dry, bbls. lb. .65 - —
paste, dms. lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks
dom., dwarf, Essex, bgs. lb. .14¼- .14¾
Raspberries, dried, bls. lb. .95 - 1.00
Red, alizarin lake,[8] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast; prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Red, cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies. lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis. lb. .90 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works. lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis. lb. 2.20 - —
works. lb. 1.50 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works. lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, works. lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide.
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Eosin toner, bbls., works. lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., wks. lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis. lb. .07¾- —
imp., English, all shades. lb. .12 - —
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works. lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works. lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works. lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works. lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works. lb. .25 - .30
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works. lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works. lb. .40 - —
Maroon, cadmium, bbls., works, deep, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.10 - —
lb. 1.20 - —
Red, maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Red, mercury oxide,[8] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works. lb. 2.89 - —
smaller lots. lb. 2.91 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works. lb. .62 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls. lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 85%, copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis. lb. .05¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis. lb. .06¼- .06
Para,[8] toner concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works. lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works. lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs. lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 - —
Lake, alizarin, kgs., works. lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls. lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works. lb. 1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works. lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works. lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., st. St. L. lb. .11 - .46
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works. lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works. lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works. lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works. lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works. lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works. lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works. lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works. lb. .04 - —
Red, vermillion, Amer., bbls. lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls. lb. 2.75 - 2.85
Red precipitate,[8] NF, powd., bbls. lb. 3.06 - 3.08
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls. lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .63 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb, whole, cs. lb. .85 - 2.50
powd., bbls. lb. .95 - 2.60
Riboflavin,[8] bots., 100 grams. kilo. 280.00- —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .42½- —
smaller lots. lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .42½- —
smaller lots. lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, ois. lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls. lb. .08 - .08½
Spanish, bls. lb. .14 - .14½
Rosin, gum—
B, dms. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
D, dms. 100 lbs. 4.94 - —
E, dms. 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
F, dms. 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
G, dms. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
H, dms. 100 lbs. 5.27 - —
I, dms. 100 lbs. 5.27 - —
K, dms. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
M, dms. 100 lbs. 5.38 - —
N, dms. 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
W.G., dms. 100 lbs. 7.27 - —
W.W., dms. 100 lbs. 7.42 - —
X, dms. 100 lbs. 7.42 - —
Wood, F.F., dms. 100 lbs. 3.64 - 3.96
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines. ton. 25.50 -
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 37.50 - —
Rue, bls. lb. .75 - 90

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Temple of worship for the Indian... a doorway to opportunity for the white man... Niagara is today fulfilling its ancient promise as a symbol of America's might. Its towering columns of water are pillars of strength for a vast industrial territory... sustaining hundreds of plants and factories with the tremendous hydro-electrical energy needed to meet the demands of war production.

As one of the pioneer chemical companies in this area, Niagara Alkali Company is playing an important role in the drama of war industry. Armed with valuable experience gained in producing several important chemicals for the first time in this country, Niagara Alkali is speeding up production of highly essential chemicals and cooperating with many industries in using them more efficiently and economically. Thus, out of its wartime experience, the company is finding new ways to give its customers better peacetime service.

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ARMY E NAVY

Niagara ALKALI COMPANY

60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .29 - .31
Saccharin,[1] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots..lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls..lb. .70 - .75
Spanish, tins..lb.40.00 -42.00
Safrol, cns..lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Sage,[1] Cyprus, good, bls....lb. .26½- .27
fair, bls..lb. .24 - .24½
Spanish, bls..lb. .23 - .24
Sago flour, bgs..lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs..No stocks
cns., 25 lbs..lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .90 - —
fib. dms..lb. .92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l..ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs..ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. ..ton.19.40 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 6.20 - —
smaller lots..100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons..100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots..100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.6
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 2.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns..kilo.200.00 -210.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns..lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns..lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .35 - .37
Honduras, bls..lb. .45 - .50
Mexican, bls..lb. .18 - .21
Sassafras bark, ord., bls..lb. .35 - .40
select, bls..lb. .60 - .65
Savory, dom., Calif., bls..lb. .90 - .93
Spanish, bls..lb. .46 - .47
Saw palmetto berries, bgs..lb. .20 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns..lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs..lb. .08 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs..lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls..lb. No stocks
Seidlits mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33½- —
smaller lots..lb. .34½- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34½- —
smaller lots..lb. .34 - —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs..lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, bls..lb. .90 - .95
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls...lb. .22 - .26
siftings, bgs..lc. .22 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls..lb. .11½- .12
3, bls..lb. .10 - .10¼
powd., bbls., bxs..lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls..lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls...lb. .94 - .95
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, recleaned, bgs., lb. No stocks
natural, bgs..lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac,[1,2] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42½- —
Boston ..lb. .43½- —
Chicago ..lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast..lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs.....lb. .48½- —
Boston ..lb. .49½- —
Chicago ..lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast..lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3), kgs., 5c. more.
D.C., U.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4680- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3600- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3960- —
T.N., bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Shortening, trcs.....100 lbs.16.50 -17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lll., works, ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.35.00 -38.00
99-99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quarts, 99¼%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.13.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., 55 gals., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .18½- —
10 gals., works..lb. .27 - —
Silver bullion..oz. .44¾- —
govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .7111- —
govt. purchase,[1] foreign..,oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32⅝- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .308 - .3
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .288 - .328
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works..ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs..lb. .70 - .75
Smalt, black, ctns..lb. .05 - .06
Blue, ctns..lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Soapbark, bls..lb. .11¾- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .19
imp., bbls..lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls..lb. .17 - .18
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd., lb. .08½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- .06
NF VII, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .09½- .10
Aliginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd....lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Soda arsenite,[6] gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dealers, works....lb. .09 - .10
Soda, arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 ..100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 ..100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 ..100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 ..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 ..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 ..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.,..100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1..100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 ..100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 ..100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 ..100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 ..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 ..100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 ..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 50%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.18
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 ..100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 ..100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 ..100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 ..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 ..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 ..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 93°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D. Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots..lb. .40 - .48
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots..lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[6] spot, bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- .07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ¼c. less.
Bifluoride, bbl., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber dms., works, 100 lbs., lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works, lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal.).
Caustic flake, powd., 70%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
70%, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.....
2, dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
3, dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
4, dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Chromate,[2,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- .09¼
Soda chromate in bgs. is ¼c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. ..lb. .19½- .23½
USP gran., bbls. .....lb. .24 - —
dms. ..lb. .24 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. ..lb. .24¼- .29
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10¼
anhy., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12¼- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08 - —
96%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.08
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.65
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks dms..lb. .14½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns....lb. .67 - .70
Soda hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars .....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms. .....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs. .....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate,[6] anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.65
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis..ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
Pentachlorophenate o r i q u ets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16¼
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Pantothenate, dext., 100-gram bots..per gram. .15 - —
Perborate,[6] NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Peroxide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....lb. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works, lb. .11¼- .12
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic,[6] anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.40 - —
kgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09¾- .10¼
spot .....lb. .10¾- —
bbls., contract, works....lb. .10 - .10¼
spot .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.....100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.15
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.00
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.00
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs. .....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .12
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls., same basis.....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 58%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand. conc. (125-250 lbs.)..lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .31 - .32
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works....gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .19 - —
100-40,000 lbs., works...lb. .19½- .19½
less than 100 lbs., works. lb. .23 - —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns...oz. 2.25 - 2.75
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .17 - .18
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs.100 lbs. 4.08 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stonecrot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .54
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Strontium, nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .47½- —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.10 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.15 - —
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld., lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -37.00
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs. lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, crystl., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .80 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, crystl., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb.11.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms...lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Sulphathiazole, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works, l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
bulk, mines, contracts, long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs... 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
USP, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works....lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs. lb. .24 - .24½
medium, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
poultry, bgs.....lb. .21½- .22
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, prodcction points, Balto..unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .50 - .58
22%, a.p.a., bulk, prod. points..unit-ton. .55 - .84
deliver points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $3.08 per ton.
Superphosphate,[1] gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .74 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

Duraglas*

master salesman of the world tomorrow

★

Practical pre-postwar planning for YOU

WISH to do some practical pre-postwar planning, or preparation, whichever you prefer to call it?

It is simple, especially if your product is or can be packaged in bottles or jars . . .

Every improvement on your production line . . . every lowered cost . . . every step in modernization . . . every device to make your product more saleable can be a part of your plans to meet the roaring competition of peace.

Pre-postwar planning, we call it, because you begin to benefit now instead of having to wait until the war ends.

Duraglas containers serve all the way from the production line to consumers' hands. They are designed to be practical in processing and convenient in use—and because of their qualities of visibility and cleanly appearance, help your good product sell itself.

YOUR PRODUCTS
are part of the sales picture when packaged in smartly designed Duraglas stock bottles with labels that subtly or massively portray the impression you wish to make on customers. Help you maintain and enhance your individuality.

Packaging by the clear-vision, sparkling, impervious glass method . . . means selling by sight.

Glass sells products by sight—sight of the product. That will be important to many industries in moving more goods when business has to move far more volume to keep American men and women happily at work at war's end.

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Tune in "Broadway Matinee," presented by Owens-Illinois in cooperation with your government, on 120 Columbia network stations, every day, Monday through Friday. 4 P.M., E.W.T.; 3 P.M., C.W.T.; 2 P.M., M.W.T.; 1 P.M., P.W.T.

OWENS-ILLINOIS
GLASS COMPANY

*Duraglas.—containers that give a lift to living

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Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.50 -43.00
N.Y., fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -16.00
99-99.5%, bgs., c.l., wks. ton.15.25 -19.25
99.65-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
Imp., Canad., bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,2] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (34% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .06¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .06¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07¾- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Tankage,[1] animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 ± .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 ± .10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour,[1,2] Brasil, bgs...lb. .07¼- —
fava, bgs. .....lb. .07¼- —
Tar acid oil,[2,3] 15-19%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .26½- .27½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .28½- .29½
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .30 - .31½
c.l., works.....gal. .33 - .33½
Pine, retort, dms., c.l., dlvd East..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. East.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, East.....gal. .34¼- —
Tara, powd.....ton.145.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .52¾- .53
South..lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l., powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, com'l dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .45 - .50
alpha (see A).
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terpinyigiycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks.lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachlorethylene, N.F., VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchlorocthylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, bu%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo.200.00- —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works....lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French type, bls..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Morocco, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .21½- .22
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.85 - 4.19
dms. .....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root)
Tin chloride, anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
Crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,6] chalk resistance, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .15½- .15¾
nonchalking,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .17 - .17¼
plain,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
calcium base,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Titanium, calcium-rutile base,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs. works.....lb. .65 - 1.25
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .80 - .85
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° ind-us., dms., return..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return...gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs., cs. .82 - —
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .34 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works...lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. drs..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .73 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06½- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .06 - —
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N. Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (3) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP, cns., works..lb. .42½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - .51
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35½- .51½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .34 - .50
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol[6] dms.....lb. .36 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[6] bbls....lb. .31 - .33
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,6] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[6] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .12 - .12½
Madras, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms.....gal. .85½- .91½
wood, d.d., dms., East.....gal. .65 - .70
tanks .....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .77 - .80
tanks .....gal. .72 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports. ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 45% N., tankcars, c.l., works or A. or G ports..ton N.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis. ton N.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .23

V

Valerian root, N. F., bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 9.25 - 9.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
whole, tins.....lb. 9.00 -11.00
Tahiti, while label, tins...lb. 3.75 - 4.00
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
West Indian, tins.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Vanillin, makers, primary distrib., ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., wks....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Vinylpyridin, ref. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol).. mit units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

TWO SUPER REFRACTORIES THAT OPERATE SAFELY AT 3200° AND 4000° F

TAM Zircon (Zirconium Silicate) refractories operate safely at temperatures over 3200° F. while TAM Zirconium Oxide refractories are used in applications over 4000° F.

These two TAM super refractories resist acids and oxidizing atmospheres. They are being successfully used in the manufacture of phosphates, fused silica, aluminum melting and platinum smelting. They are also widely used as crucible backing and for various high temperature applications.

An experienced staff of field engineers located in various parts of the country are available for consultations without obligation. Write:

TAM PRODUCTS INCLUDE

Zircon bricks, special shapes and crucibles . . . Zircon insulating refractories . . . Zircon ramming mixes, cements and grog . . . Zircon milled and granular . . . Electrically Fused Zirconium Oxide Refractories . . . Electrically Fused Zirconium Oxide cements and ramming mixes . . . Electrically Fused Zirconium Oxide in various mesh sizes.

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Representatives for Europe . . . . UNION OXIDE & CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., Plantation House, Fenchurch St., London, E. C., Eng.

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Wattlebark, E. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.70; WSA insurance $2.75 per ton.ton.46.00 - —
So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.05; WSA insurance $3 per ton.46.00 -48.50
liquid, bbls.....lb. .05⅝- —
tanks .....lb. .05¼- —
solid, bgs., based on freight $20; insurance $2.50 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $16.90; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton..lb. .04475- .0460
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165°, m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works.lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12⅝- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13⅝
white, cnts., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24⅜- —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - .25⅝
180°-185° m.p., amber, cnts., 30 tons, same basis.lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .16½- .17⅛
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14⅜- —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - .15⅝
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28⅜- —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees[1], bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton.lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, African, bgs., ton..lb. .37½- —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .44⅜- —
unbleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .41½- —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton.lb. .53½- —
discs, bgs., ton.....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton..lb. .38 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .39 - .48
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼- .81¼
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton..lb. .75⅝- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76⅝- .85⅝
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76⅝- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77⅝- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .93¾
No. 2, bgs., ton.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¾- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 158°-140° m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton. lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton. lb. .16¼- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49½- .51⅝
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61⅝
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
Paraffin (see under P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .29
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, natural, bls. lb. .04 - .07¼
rossed, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.64 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l..ton.24.00 -28.00
limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
99% bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .05⅛- .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
thin, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
rossel, green, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF. bbls..gal. .76 - .75
Leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .23
Levant .....lb. 6.50 - —
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 Nom.

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[4] (xylene), indus., dms. return., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col....gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., return, works..gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .30 - —
Xylol, 5°, dms., return, works.. gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
3°, dms., return, works.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal. .42 - —
Xylol petroleum solvent, ret. dms., No. N. J.....gal. .26 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms..... lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., divd...lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs..lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chrome CP, bbls., divd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, con. tracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow prices are ¼c. higher, divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher devld. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
packages, same basis....lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Yellow mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 2.67 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.69 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works....lb. .02 - .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .0345- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0365- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc,[6] bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .15 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb. .15 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Yellow root (xanthorhiza), bls..lb. .18 - .20
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls...oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein,[4] bgs., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., divd.lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11⅝- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- .13⅝
Borate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., ams., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works .100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Zinc chloride, USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .35 - .36
solution 50%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.54 - —
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Metal,[1,6,8] (quotations in Paint Market report).
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16 - .19¼
Laurate, bbls. .....lb. .32 - .33
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular,[6] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½- —
lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., divd., lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., divd, lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07¾- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07¼- —
French process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., divd.lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .08¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09¾- —
USP,[6] 50-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¾- —
Zinc oxide in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., c.l., divd., and l.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher

THE USE OF
LUMINESCENT PIGMENTS
—NOW AND TOMORROW

LUMINESCENT PIGMENTS—both the Fluorescent and Phosphorescent types—are manufactured and used on a tonnage scale in a number of essential war applications—luminescent dials, computers, charts, instrument identification plates on combat planes; and luminescent tape directional and identification markers on shipboard and in the field.

Because of these war demands, only limited quantities of Luminescent Pigments for civilian use are available right now. That condition, of course, will change as soon as wartime needs have been met fully.

In the meantime, our laboratories are working constantly on new applications for these pigments—in paints, paper, plastics, and inks. New markets are opening up. Why not put this knowledge to use today in developing your products of tomorrow?

"The ABC of LUMINESCENCE," a new booklet, is ready to go to press. It tells the story of Luminescent Pigments—Properties, Advantages, Applications—in simple, easy-to-understand language, and is profusely illustrated. It will be mailed upon request as soon as available.

SEND FOR YOUR COPY of this new booklet.
No obligation, of course!

FACTS
ABOUT
LUMINESCENT
PIGMENTS

1. Sixteen grades and color types ranging from violet to red have been developed.
2. These pigments are activated by a near ultraviolet (*so-called "black"*) light, or a short wavelength visible light.
3. They contain no radium or radioactive salts.
4. They **no longer** cost $30.00, $10.00 or even $8.00 a pound, the pre-war price range.
5. These pigments are available in quantity at prices from 90¢ to $2.50 per pound.
6. They are stable enough to be used out-of-doors.
7. Luminescent Pigments are used in:

Paints & Lacquers	Coated Textiles
Plastics	Printed Textiles
Coated Paper	Decalcomanias
Filled Paper	Printing Inks

8. **Fluorescent Pigments** are fine in particle size, and may be ground exactly as conventional pigments. They are activated only by "black" light, which equipment has been developed in a wide range of styles and prices.
9. **Phosphorescent Pigments** may be activated by any light source when used only for their afterglow properties. While coarser than fluorescent pigments, they are fine enough to be incorporated into plastics and paint.
10. The afterglow of the Phosphorescent Pigments varies with each pigment, the intensity of the activating light, and the length of activation, ranging from a few minutes duration to ten or twelve hours, and longer.

New Jersey Zinc

Development Products Division

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY
160 Front Street, New York 7, New York
Chicago — Boston — Cleveland — San Francisco

Durez RESIN NEWS

Durez 570 Resin

The most durable resin in the Durez line of pure phenolics is 570 which is a very pale, soluble resin made on the base of an alkyl phenol. Its many desirable properties suit it for use in a wide range of finishes including short oil reinforcing varnishes, interior and exterior enamels, porch and deck paints, industrial baking and air drying finishes, and spar varnishes. It is used straight with oil for maximum durability, and in amounts as low as 15% with other resins, to give resistance and durability.

Durez 570 is outstanding for producing finishes which are resistant to alkali, water, salt spray, and acids. It gives very high initial gloss which is retained for long weathering periods. The high degree of resistance and durability make Durez 570 well suited for use in specification and industrial finishes of the oleoresinous types. It is simple to cook, requiring no trick procedures, and its ready solubility when cooked with oil makes possible the use of straight mineral spirits as thinner.

Oiticica Oil

The release of this oil for unrestricted use has resulted in renewed interest because of the many desirable features it has. All of the Durez resins, both pure phenolic and terpene phenolic, work well with oiticica oil. The fact that high cooking temperatures produce inferior varnishes has been fairly well established and, in general, the procedure now is to cook below 500-525° F.

The formulations given below are typical varnishes using Durez resins with oiticica oil which have given very acceptable results:

Rubbing Varnish V-50144 uses Durez 220 and has a solids content of 40%. The film dries in two hours and acquires print resistance quite rapidly.

Spar Varnish V-50932 is made with a combination of oiticica oil and dehydrated castor oil and using Durez 220 Resin. This varnish dries tack free in 24 hours and is suitable for the regular TT-V-121 Spar varnish.

Ripple Finish V-50443 is based on straight oiticica oil and Durez 220. This is a baking type which produces a uniform pattern and a hard, tough film when baked at 250° to 275° F. A black pigmentation is covered by E-50615.

Enamel Vehicle and General Purpose Varnish V-50526 is made with 20% dehydrated castor and 80% oiticica, together with Durez 219. The varnish dries well overnight and has a film which is pale enough for white pigmentation. The film given a low temperature bake has high dielectric strength.

52-MC-32

This interior, black enamel specification of the Maritime Commission covers a pigmentation of the standard 52-MC-7 Spar with a combination of carbon black, calcium carbonate, and litharge. The two varnishes recommended for 52-MC-7—V-50626 C using linseed and V-50920 using dehydrated castor—produce good results with this black pigmentation. The enamels have high gloss, good adhesion, recoatability, and good dry.

DUREZ PLASTICS & CHEMICALS, INC.
133 Walck Rd., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

DUREZ

RESINS THAT FIT THE JOB

GLYPTAL
SOLUTION ZV-3465
AN UNUSUALLY high viscosity solution of a straight drying oil-modified alkyd resin. Petroleum spirits solution, 50% resin containing 35% phthalic anhydride. Viscosity Z_5+Z_6 which reduces with petroleum spirits to approximately "J" viscosity at 33⅓% resin solids. It is particularly suited for specifications 14109-B, ES-680a and AXS-752. Its general characteristics indicate peacetime uses in combination brushing and spraying durable enamels for pumps, trucks, buses, and railway equipment. It costs no more than other alkyd solutions designed for similar applications.
RESIN AND INSULATION MATERIALS DIVISION
1 River Road, Schenectady 5, New York
GENERAL ELECTRIC
M343-35

Zinc resinate, 8.7% Zn, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.14½ - —
fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.11 - .13
precipitated, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 - .18
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.29 - —
ton lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.30 - —
ctns., smaller lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.31 - —
USP (same prices as tech.).		
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.60 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.10 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.85 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.80 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.55 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 25c. higher.		
Sulphide, ½ pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾- —
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585- —
fluorescent, pigment, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.90 - 1.00
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09 - —
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure, ½c. for others.		
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.26 - .31
Tallate, 5% Zn, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.09¾- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).		
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.70 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00 - 2.35
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.08¼- —
dlvd., Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 - —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works.	lb.	7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works.	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works.	ton	75.00 - 100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.80 - 2.00

Synthetic Resins and other Branded Paint Materials (Manufacturers' List Prices)

A

Abalyn (see methyl abietate in Current Market Quotations)		
Aroclors, distilled, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18 - —
ton lots, works.	lb.	.18½- —
single dms., works.	lb.	.19 - —
undistilled, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½- —
ton lots, works.	lb.	.16 - —
single dms., works.	lb.	.16½- —

B

Bakelite, 100% paraphenyl phenol resin, pale, non-heat hardening, BR-254, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.33 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.33½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.34 - —
pale, non-heat hardening, BR-9432, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.31 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.31½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.32 - —
BR-4036, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.37 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.37½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.38 - —
dark, non-heat hardening, BR-1329, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.29 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.29½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.30 - —
BR-9476, non-ret, bbls., No. 250, 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.29 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.29½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.30 - —
pale, heat-hardening, BR-3360, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.36 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.36½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.37 - —
BR-14634, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.30 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.30½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.31 - —

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

alcohol in the tax bill enacted over the President's veto. OPA policymakers who have had the matter under consideration take the position that, since OPA did not ask the manufacturers to reduce prices when Congress permitted them to drawback a part of the tax paid on alcohol, they should not now expect to be allowed to increase their prices because the tax has been increased.

Relatively speaking, OPA says, the drug manufacturers are still better off than they were prior to November 1, 1942, when the drawback provisions went into effect. Prior to that time they were paying a tax of $4 a gallon; whereas, the tax now amounts to only $3. The rule that the manufacturer must absorb the increased tax will apply, however, only to those who did not reduce their prices; manufacturers who passed the benefits of the drawback on to consumers, will be allowed to increase their prices up to the level of before November 1, 1942, without violating the ceiling regulations.

Bakelite, pale, heat-hardening, BR-10282, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.32 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.32½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.33 - —
phenolic dispersion resins, BK-3962X, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.277 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.282 - —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.287 - —
XK-16624, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.22½- —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.23 - —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.23½- —
XK-16,700, ret. dms., A, No. 400, 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.27 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.27½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.28 - —
oil modified, BR-302, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.346 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.351 - —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.356 - —
resin baking types, BV-1600, ret. dms., dm. charges not included, 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.30 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.30½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.31 - —
BV-8966, ret. dms., dm., charges included, 30,-000 lbs., works.	lb.	.20 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.20½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.21 - —
XV-16607, ret. dms., dm. charges included, 30,-000 lbs., works.	lb.	.22 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.22½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.23 - —
XV-16716, ret. dms., B, No. 450, 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.23½- —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.24 - —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.24½- —
phenolic lacquer resins and solutions, XR-3180, non-ret. dms., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.45 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.45½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.46 - —
XR-4357, non-ret. dms., 30,-000 lbs., works.	lb.	.45 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.45½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.46 - —
XJ-10433, ret. dms., dm. charges not included, 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.37 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.37½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.38 - —
BJ-15408, non-ret. bbls., 30,-000 lbs., works.	lb.	.24 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.24½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.25 - —
BR-9866, non-ret. bbls., 30,-000 lbs., works.	lb.	.18½- —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.19 - —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.19½- —
glycerine reactive, BR-10025, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.28 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.28½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.29 - —
resin modified, BR-2963, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.22 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.22½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.23 - —
BR-11504, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.18 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.18½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.19 - —
BR-11544, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.18 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.18½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.19 - —
C-9 resins, solid types, BR-13202, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.15 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.15½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.16 - —
XR-13260, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.37 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.37½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.38 - —
liquid types, BR-14590, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.26 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.26½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.27 - —
XR-15780, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.34 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.34½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.35 - —
XR-16040, non- ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.34 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.34½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.35 - —
XJ-16580, ret. dms., charges included, 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.26 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.26½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.27 - —
XR-15840, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.34 - —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.35 - —
Beckacite, 1100 M-K, 1112-WGN, c.l.	lb.	.14 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 - —
1102, M-K, c.l.	lb.	.12 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13 - —
1116, K-1, 1123 M-K, l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½- —
1124, M-K; P-306, M-K, c.l.	lb.	.13½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14 - .14½
P-67, M-I, c.l.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½- .16
P-310-A, M-K; P-370, M-K, c.l.	lb.	.14 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½- .15
P-386, WG-N, c.l.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½- .16
P-405, N-K, c.l.	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 - .15½
P-406, M-I, c.l.	lb.	.13 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½- .14
1110, N-M, c.l.	lb.	.13½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14 - .14½
IIII WG-N, No. 1120, M-K, l.c.l.	lb.	.13 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½- .16
Beckopol, 1400 M-K, c.l.	lb.	.17 ½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 - .18½
solid, No. 18, 4-5 (80% M.S.), c.l.	lb.	.26 - —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.27 - .28
No. 24, 4-5L (80% toluol), c.l.	lb.	.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34 - .35
No. 36, 4-5 (60% toluol), c.l.	lb.	.38 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39 - .40

C

Cumar resin, AX, non-ret. drums.		
AX	lb.	.06¼- —
CX, net weight	lb.	.061 - —
DX, gross weight	lb.	.05¼- —
EX, gross weight	lb.	.05¼- —
FX, gross weight	lb.	.05¾- —
MH, col. 1	lb.	.11¾- —
1½-2	lb.	.10¾- —
2½-3½	lb.	.09¾- —
9	lb.	.06½- —
MS	lb.	.10¾- —
P 10°-90° C., col. 2½ and darker,	bb.	.10¾- —
RH	lb.	.10¾- —
RS	lb.	.10¾- —
V col. ½	lb.	.12¾- —
1	lb.	.11¾- —
1½-2	lb.	.10¾- —
2½ and darker	lb.	.09¾- —

Cumar resin, W col. ½.....lb. .13½- —
1 .....lb. .12½- —
1½-2 .....lb. .11½- —
2½ and darker.....lb. .10½- —

All "P" grades with melting point below 50 degrees centigrade, and grades AX, BX and CX are shipped in steel drums, with the three last-mentioned grades reckoned on a net weight basis. All other grades are shipped in destructible fiber and metal drums, but their packaging is subject to change without notice. Prices are based on f.o.b. plant at Frankford, Pa., freight equalized with Pittsburgh, with no revisions for shipments made in fiber containers.

D

Durite, 1301, pale, one drum and over..lb. .29 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .30 - —
Durite prices are f.o.b. Phila., Pa., with freight allowed east of Rocky Mts.

E

Esterol, alkyd solution, A, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - .16½
B, c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
E, c.l., divd.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .17
H-1, c.l., divd.....lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19½- —
PV, c.l., divd.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17¼- —
11, c.l., divd.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
22, c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
22-B, c.l., divd.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
33, c.l., divd.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
44, c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
44B, c.l., divd.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
55, c.l., divd.....lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - .16½
562, c.l., divd.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
640-N, c.l., divd.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
660-N, c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
750, any quantity, divd.....lb. .15 - —
830, c.l., divd.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .18
1800, c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
1825, c.l., divd.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - .18½
2185, c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
2195, c.l., divd.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .17
2600, c.l., divd.....lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18½- —
2623, c.l., divd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - —
2728, c.l., divd.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - .17
2775-BS, c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
4040, c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16

F

Flexalyn solution, returnable black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1.....lb. .1229- —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis..lb. .1297- —
single dms., same basis..lb. .1447- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .1947- —
C solution, returnable black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .1147- —
10 dms., same basis.....lb. .1222- —
single dms., same basis...lb. .1372- —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. .1872- —

G

G, resin, dms., gross weight, works..lb. .08 - —
Geon polyvinyl resins, Nos. 101 and 102, 30,000 lbs, works..lb. .42 - —
5,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .43 - —
200 to 4,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .46 - —
up to 199 lbs., same basis..lb. .60 - —
No. 202, 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .50 - —
5,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .51 - —
200 to 4,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .54½- —
up to 199 lbs., same basis..lb. .71½- —
No. 203, 30,000 lbs, works...lb. .54 - —
5,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .55 - —
200 to 4,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .59 - —
up to 199 lbs., same basis.lb. .77 - —
Guai-a-phene, dms., (dm. deposit $6.00), works..gal. 2.47 - —
4 gals. or multiples, glass jars, 4 jars in each paper carton, works..gal. 2.62 - —
1-3 gals., cns., works....gal. 2.82 - —

H

Hercolyn (see methyl abietate hydrogenated) in Current Market Quotations.
Hydrogum, P-190 WW-WG, c.l., lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - .15½

J

Jozite (see zinc-iron oxide pigment in regular list above).

K

Kadox (zinc oxide), East of Pacific Coast:—
Nos. 15, 17 and 72, bgs., c.l., divd. .....lb. .07¼- —
Nos. 15, 17 and 72, bbls., c.l., divd. .....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., divd., bgs.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., divd., bbls.....lb. .07¾- —
No. 25, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .08½- —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs., divd.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bbls., divd.....lb. .09 - —
Pacific Coast prices ½c. per lb. higher; l.c.l. prices ex warehouse.
Kopol, 500, esterfied, 23, D-B, c.l. lb. .22 - —
501, fused, 21, c.l.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .20½- .21

L

Lewisol resin, 2 L, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis..lb. .17 - —
1 dm., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .22½- —
28, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .16½- —
10 dms., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .22½- —
33, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .16½- —
Lewisol resin, 32, 10 dms., same basis..lb. .17 - —
1 dm., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .22½- —

Lewisol resin prices are f.o.b. cars, New England States, Middle Atlantic States, Va., W.Va., N.C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo. Cost of non-returnable dms. is included in the price in each instance.

M

Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
150 mesh, containers extra, c.c., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.17.00 -20.00
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.17.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.50 -22.50

N

Neo-fat drying oil, 170, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .14¾- —
190, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .18¾- —
290, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .20¾- —
fatty acid, SR, dms., c.l., divd., lb. .14¾- —
17, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .12¾- —
19, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .16¾- —
Neo-fat prices are 1c. per lb. higher in all States west of the Rocky Mountains and ½c. per lb. higher in Texas and Oklahoma. Drums in all instances are returnable.

Nevillac, pale, hard, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
color 1-2, melting point 85-95°C., drums, works..lb. .19 - —
hard, color 2-½-4, melting point 85-95°C., same basis..lb. .17 - —
soft, color, 2-½-4, melting point 65-75°C., same basis..lb. .17 - —
10 C, color ½-4, same basis..lb. .24 - —
LX-482, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
Neville resin, R-1 nevindene, col. ½, dms., works..lb. .12½- —
R-3, nevindene, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .12½- —
R-5, nevindene, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .11¼- —
R-6 nevindene, col. 2½-3½, dms., works..lb. .10½- —
R-7, N.P.S., col. below 3, 4ms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-9, hard, col. ½, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-10, hard, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .11¾- —
R-11, hard, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-12, hard, col. 2½-3½, dms., works..lb. .09¾- —
R-13, medium, col. ½, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-14, medium, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .11¾- —
R-15, medium, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-16, medium, col. 2½-4, dms., works..lb. .09¾- —
R-16A, medium, col. 7-10, dms., works..lb. .08½- —
R-17, medium, soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-19, medium soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .10½- —
R-21, soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
Neville resin, R-22, special, soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-27, medium soft, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-26, medium soft, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb .12¾- —
R-29, medium soft, col. 2½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-29, R-33, R-34, color 10-15, dms., works..lb. .0625- —
R-35, color 10-15, dms., gross weight, works..lb. .0525- —
465, 110-125° C., dms., gross weight, Pittsburgh,.lb. .03½- —
Neville resin prices, except 465 resin, are freight equalized with Phila. Less than full drum shipments are 5c. per pound additional, f.o.b. Neville Island, Pa.
Nevtex, 10, returnable dms., works..lb. .08 - —
90, returnable dms., works.. sh. .20 - —
Nuba, 1, 80-85° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .0290- —
2, 100-125° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .0290- —
3x, 135-150° C., dms., gross weight, works,.lb. .04¼- —
Nuodex drier, cobalt, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs, works..lb. .31¼- —
10¼%, 100-lb. pkg.....lb. .52 - —
11½%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .57 - —
Iron, 6%, 400-lb. pkg.....lb. .15¼- —
11%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .26 - —
Lead, 24%, 450-lb. pkgs...lb. .14½- .15½
32%, 450-lb. pkgs.....lb. .18¾- —
24%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .19½- —
40%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .23 - —
Lead, 30%, cobalt, 3%, 150-lb. pkgs..lb. .32 - —
30%, manganese, 3%, 150-lb. pkgs..lb. .25 - —

AROPLAZ 1306

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Uses: This resin is recommended for all types of interior architectural and industrial coatings, white and colored. For many purposes, Aroplaz 1306 can serve as a complete or partial replacement for alkyd vehicles; also for modified phenolic and maleic varnishes of 20 to 25-gal. oil strength.

Resistance: In both resistance and flexibility, Aroplaz 1306 films closely resemble coatings made from 25-gallon modified phenolic-dehydrated castor oil varnishes.

Specifications:

Non-volatile:	75% by weight
Solvent:	25% by weight—Mineral Spirits
Acid Number: (solid resin)	10 – 20
Color: (75% solids solution)	7 – 9 (G-H 1933)
Viscosity: (75% solids solution)	Y – Z1
Viscosity: (when thinned further to 50%—solids with mineral spirits)	E – F
Weight per gallon:	7.9 lbs. (at 20°C.)
Reportable oil content:	66% by weight of non-volatile

Color: Initially very pale, the staining properties of Aroplaz 1306 are so slight that enamels can be made closely approaching the whiteness obtained with alkyds. Color retention is similar to maleics, superior to phenolics.

Aroplaz 1306 has excellent initial gloss and gloss retention; superior to many alkyds; dries to a hard, tack-free film over night, when proper driers are used.

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AROFENE—pure phenolics.
AROCHEM—modified types.
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PLANT: MARSHALL, ILLINOIS

Nuodex drier, manganese, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs..lb. .16½- —
10½%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .27½- —
Zinc, 8%, 400-lb. pkgs.....lb. .18½- —
10%, 400-lb. pkgs.....lb. .19½- —
12%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .25 - —
All prices are divd., east of Denver.

P

Paradene, No. 1, 75-90° C., dms., gross wt., works..lb. .05¼- —
2, 100-124° C., dms., gross wt., works..lb. .05¼- —
3, 125-140° C., dms., gross wt., works..lb. .05¾- —
Paradene prices are freight equalized with Philadelphia, Pa.
Paradura resin, grade AV, 300-lb. bbs., c.l., divd..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .29 - .30
C, c.l., divd.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .34 - .35
10-P, c.l., divd.....lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .36 - .37
46, c.l., divd.....lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .33 - .33½
273, c.l., divd.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .34 - .35
367, c.l., divd.....lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .36 - .37
540, c.l., divd.....lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .36 - .37
Paranol resin, extra hard, No. 1, 300-lb. bbls., c.l., divd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
Extra hard, No. 2, c.l., divd.lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- .15
Hard, No. 1, c.l., divd.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14 - —
No. 3, c.l., divd.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - .13½
25, c.l., divd.....lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - .13½
20, light, c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
84-E, c.l., divd.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
100, c.l., divd.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .18
100-B, c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- .14
200, c.l., divd.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - .18½
500, hard, c.l., divd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - .15½
extra hard, c.l., divd.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .18
800, extra light, c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
800, dark, c.l., divd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- .15
850, c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
1600, c.l., divd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - .15½
1700, c.l., divd.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .17
1750, c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
1855, c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
3046-C, c.l., divd.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .23 - .23½
3101, c.l., divd.....lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .16¾
3645, c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
Pentalyn A, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis. .....lb. .13½- —
single dms., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .19 - —
G, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis..lb. .15 - —
single dms., same basis..lb. .15¼- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .20¼- —
P.H.O., dms., works.....lb. .24 - —
Piccolyte resins, S-10, S-25, S-40, bulk, net wt., f.o.b. Clairton, Pa., c.l..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15¼- —
S-55, S-70, same basis, c.l.lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
S-85, S-100, same basis, c.l.lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
S-115, same basis, c.l. .....lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18½- —
Piccoumaron resins,[1] 420, 420-S, bulk, gross wt., f.o.b. Clairton, Pa., frt. equald..lb. .08 - —
420-T, same basis.....lb. .0675- —
422-R, 423-R, 425-R, 427-R, bulk, net wt., same basis.lb. .1075- —
430, 435, bulk, gross wt., same basis..lb. .045 - —
440-T, same basis.....lb. .0625- —
450, 450-H and 450-S, same basis..lb. .09 - —
450-EH, same basis.....lb. .0975- —
460-T, same basis.....lb. .0575- —
XX-25, XX-40, bulk, net wt., same basis..lb. .0625- —
XX-55, bulk, gross wt., same basis..lb. .0575- —
XX-70, XX-100, same basis.lb. .0625- —
XX-115, same basis.....lb. .0575- —
T-115, same basis.....lb. .0725- —
70%, 420-S Sol., ret. dms., net wt..lb. .075 - —
Pliolite, powder, ton lots, works. .....lb. .66 - —
dm. lots, same basis.....lb. .69 - —
less dm. lots, same basis.lb. .74 - —
milled, ton lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
dm. lots, same basis....lb. .79 - —
less dm. lots, same basis.lb. .84 - —
Plyophen, solution, 5000, c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- .19
5010, c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - .19½
5011, c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
5012, 5013, c.l., same basis..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13½- .14
5014, c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - .15½

R

Resinous oil, No. XI, returnable dms., works..lb. .0160- —

S

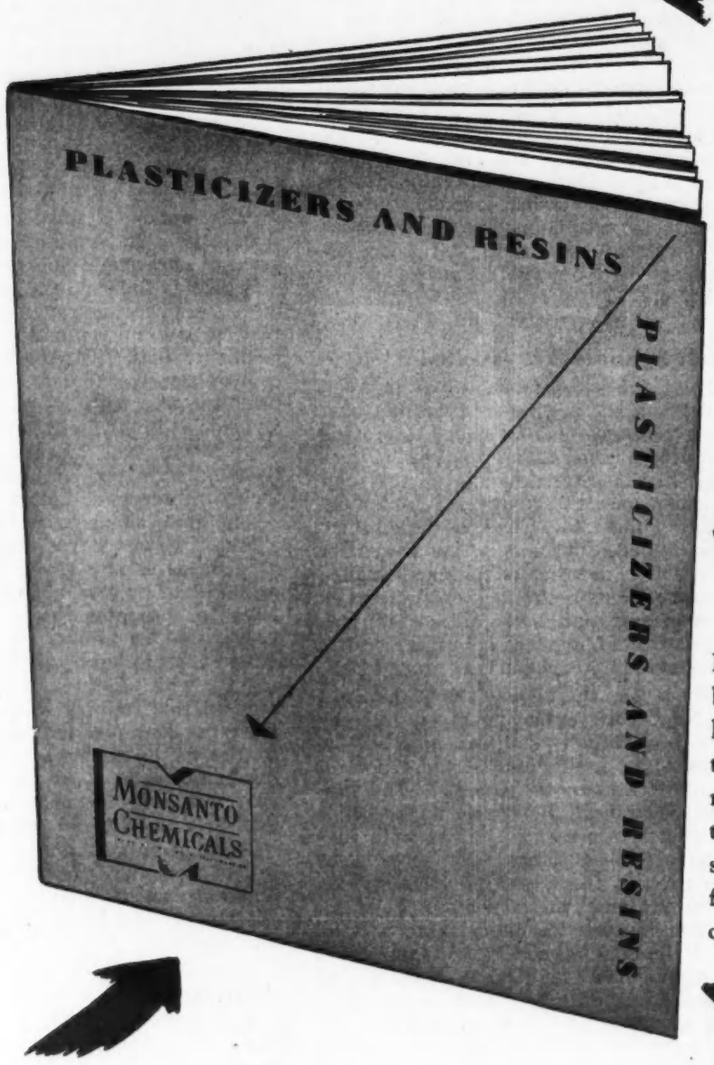
Silene (see Calcium silicate hydrated under C in Current Market Quotations)
Staybelite ester, No. 1, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .17½- —
10 dms., same basis.....lb. .18½- —
1 dm., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .24½- —
No. 2, returnable black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .1824- —
No. 21, 10 dms., same basis.lb. .19 - —
1 dm., same basis.....lb. .199 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .249 - —
No. 3, returnable black iron dms, c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .1974- —
10 dms., same basis.....lb. .2049- —
1 dm., same basis.....lb. .2149- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .2649- —
No. 10, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .14½- —
Staybelite ester, No. 10, 10 dms., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
1 dm., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .20 - —
Super-Beckacite, RM-254, 1001, 1020, 3000, 3011, c.l..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33½- .34
1003, F.E., c.l.....lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32 - .32½
2000, M-K, c.l.....lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27½- .28
2667, E-D, c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23½- .24

V

Vanadiset resin, divd. Balto-Washington area, 26-140 tons, shpt..ton.32.40 -35.40
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.51.40 -63.00
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.63.00 - —
Canada, Windsor to Montreal, 26-140 tons, shpt..ton.35.00 -38.00
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.54.00 -66.00
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.86.00 - —
Greater N. Y., North. N. J., Conn., 26-140 tons, shpt... ton.31.00 -34.00
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.48.00 -60.00
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.80.00 - —
Ill., Ky., Tenn., Carolinas, Georgia, Missouri, 26-140, tons, shpt..ton.36.00 -39.00
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.55.00 -67.00
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.87.80 - —
Iowa, Wis., Minn., Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, 26-140 tons, shpt..ton.36.00 -39.00
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.56.00 -68.00
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.88.80 - —
Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Dakotas, 26-140 tons, shpt..ton.41.00 -43.00
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.60.00 -80.00
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.90.00 - —
New England (except Conn.), 26-140 tons, shpt..ton.32.40 -35.40
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.53.00 -63.00
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.82.00 - —
N. Y. State, Penna. (W. of Harrisburg), Western Maryland, 26-140 tons, shpt... ton.32.00 -35.00
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.53.00 -65.00
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.85.80 - —
Ohio, Mich., Ind., W. Va., 26-140 tons, shpt..ton.33.60 -36.00
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.54.00 -64.00
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.84.00 - —
Pac. Coast, Ariz., New Mex., Utah, Nev., Idaho, Mont., Wyoming and Canada (except Windsor to Montreal), 26-140 tons, shpt..ton.51.00 -54.00
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.70.00 -82.00
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.94.00 - —
Southern New Jersey, East. Pa., Del., 26-140 tons, shpt..ton.31.00 -34.00
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.50.00 -62.00
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.82.00 - —
Vanadiset prices are subject to a 3 percent tax on transportation.
Vinylseal adhesive solutions, vinylite resin AYAB, 60-72% by weight, solution in acetone, A-70, drum lots, f.o.b. South Charleston, W. Va.. .....gal. 2.75 - —
less than drum lots, same basis..gal. 3.00 - —
AYAF, 35% by weight, solution in acetone, A-35, drum lots, same basis..gal. 2.10 - —
less than drum lots, same basis..gal. 2.80 - —
modified, vinyl acetate resin, 24.5% by weight, solution in toluene, T 24-9, 20-drum lots, same basis..gal. 2.00 - —
drum lots, same basis....gal. 2.25 - —
less than drum lots, same basis..gal. 2.50 - —
28% by weight, solution in 82% methyl acetate, MA 28-14, 20-drum lots, same basis, gal. 2.15 - —
drum lots, same basis...gal. 2.40 - —
less drum lots.....gal. 2.65 - —
All "Vinylseal" containers except 1-gal. size are returnable. Extra charge of 40c for 1-gal. containers; 55-gal. drums are valued at $5 each.
Vinylite resins, vinyl chloride acetate resins VYLF, VYHH, VYNW, powdered, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, f.o.b. cars, South Charleston, W. Va..lb. .42 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .43 - —
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis, lb. .44 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis.lb. .60 - —
VYNS, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, same basis..lb. .58 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .59 - —
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis, lb. .60 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis..lb. .76 - —
modified vinyl chloride-acetate, VMCH, powdered, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, same basis..lb. .58 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .59 - —
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis, lb. .60 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis..lb. .76 - —
vinyl acetate resins, AYAB, lumps (in fiber drums at option of seller); AYAA, AYAF, AYAT, granular (in paper bags only), f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va., freight paid to destination E. of Mississippi river, c.l. (30,000 lbs.).....lb. .40 - —
2,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .43 - —
200 to 1,999 lbs, same basis, lb. .45 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis.lb. .60 - —
chloride resins, QYNA, powdered, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va..lb. .42 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .43 - —
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis, lb. .44 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis..lb. .60 - —
vinyl butyral resins, XYHL, XYHM, XYNC, granular, 93 to 97% solids, prices based on contained solids (in paper bags at option of seller), 30,000 lbs., f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va., c.l..lb. .82 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .83 - —
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis, lb. .84 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis.lb. 1.00 -

Z

Zinlac, orange or white, 50-gal. bbls..gal. 1.65 - —
kits (5 gals.).....gal. 1.85 - —
jugs (1 gal.).....gal. 1.90 - —



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Problems of Reconversion

It is a commendable extension of the governmental postwar reconversion program for business that gives to the War Production Board the job of determining what war contracts are to be canceled and what civilian goods are to be put in production as men and materials become available for the shift. The War Production Board has a large fund of unique experience in governmental relations with business. This should not be wasted at a time when these relations are to be put to a severe test. And it has its industrial advisory committees, the value of which in reconstruction procedure cannot be overestimated.

Because the plan distributes the functions of reconversion and disposal between the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Treasury Department, there will be confusing conflicts in spite of the best intentions. Insofar as any statement of policy is concerned the treasury's position has been set forth along the lnes previously adduced herein; that is, a primary purpose of assuring business against johnnies-come-lately, as well as assuring the public against profiteering monopoly. It is not in these things that conflicts are to be expected, although the professed solicitude in Congress and elsewhere for that which is small in business is potentially disturbing. The differences will be those of method, rather than of purpose. The treasury officials, for example, are inclined to look with disfavor on the withholding of surplus goods from the markets; a matter open to all manner of secondary argument.

That matter is one of the basic problems of reconversion which the proffered plan does not solve. Among these problems are also the sequence in which major industries should be released to production of consumer goods, and the piecemeal reconversion of an important industry, a part of whose facilities must be applied to war's demands until the last. In these problems, the assistance of the War Production Board can be of immeasurable usefulness.

There is another problem in the war program which calls for new approaches and firm handling. This is the current problem of placing the men who are released by the canceling of war orders and those who are coming out of the armed services. In large part, the latter class is offset by the draft in selective service. It remains to contrive a method by which released warworkers are inducted without delay into the armed services insofar as age and physical condition allows and the locating of the rest in employment in agriculture and other lines where men of military fitness remain through preferential treatment. The armed forces and the farm forces of the nation are going to need a lot of men for many months to come.

—O-P-D—

Such Schools Are Needed

Those who keep such things in mind will recall the setting-out of some labor organizations a year or so ago to provide instruction in industrial relations. Whatever they may have thought of the project, they cannot have underestimated the value of the idea. The one thing which most impedes business in the search for satisfaction in what is commonly called labor relations is the lack on the part of management and labor alike of knowledge of what these relations are and of understanding of what they should be.

There is in the Legislature of the State of New York a movement—it may by now be finally crystallized in a bill—to establish a publicly supported school of employer-employee relations. The proposal is to place this school in the hands of trustees representing, along with educational interests, the two larger labor unions, and the State industrial association and chamber of commerce. Association in such an undertaking will, of itself, be mighty good for representatives of management and labor, and through them, could do much good in leavening the groups which they represent.

The proposed State school would be open to union officials, members of unions, foremen and similar intermediates in the employer-employee ensemble, industrialists, business managers, businessmen at large, and others who might be interested in learning how to smooth and lubricate the gears and other contacts by means of which management and labor endeavor to work together for their several and mutual welfares.

It will be very beneficial to business—industry and commerce—to have a clear understanding that "labor relations" and "labor troubles" are misrepresentative terms. They arise from an application of semantics which precludes a clear, calm approach to essential understanding. Labor does not call the troubles by those names. Its designations are equally biased. The thing to do is to pin the real name on such things, the name that means the same to all affected by that for which it stands. These things are relations and they are troubles. But their proper descriptive is neither "labor," nor "boss"; it is "employer-employee."

It is not strange that a school for employer-employee relations must be started by a State. For some reason, business just can't seem to get around to doing such much needed services for itself. It should found a hundred such schools.

—O-P-D—

Plans without Policy

He could be speaking from painful experience, the chairman of the National Mediation Board, who is quoted in the public press as having declared in a recent forum on "Labor Policies":—

> In spite of all the postwar plans, preparations, blueprints, and programs for labor relations, we can be sure of only one thing—that none of them will be followed!

One thing is certain: no matter what the plans or whose or how the planning, if there is not behind the endeavors to improve the relations of employers with employees a national policy which is equitable and adequate in all necessities, there can be no satisfactory attainment. The present "labor" relations law, in large part because it reflects the bias of its designation, is far more a handicap than a help in any high-purposed program of employer-employee relations.

Bad as is the law, the situation is far more seriously aggravated by the fact that no law, no regulation, nothing, not even intention, sets up a national policy or even attempts to define one. The controls are made of synthetic rubber of an extremely highly elastic nature: they stretch wherever labor pulls and, contracting, they hurt somebody else with their own impact and often with a missile—sometimes officially supplied.

Bad laws can do as much to hamper good deeds as any government by men, rather than by law, possibly could. Bad laws are becoming quite usual. Their cause, the fearfulness of lawmakers to offend pressure groups, goes deep into the malady with which many believe democracy in this country to be afflicted. If Congress continues to dodge its responsibilities to the people as a whole, should it be unexpected if the people turn a welcoming ear to the promises of a better deal in a wholly new game?

It is not only in respect of "labor" relations that plans and programs, statutes and constitutions will come to naught if they be not backed up by the right policy and purpose.

—O-P-D—

Testing for Use

The paint and related products committee (D-1) of the American Society for Testing Materials has set out on a new, commendable undertaking, one whose objective is widely and detrimentally lacking in every field of laboratory evaluation of articles for use. D-1 has set up a group in its subdivision on accelerated tests with the purpose of seeking correlation of the results of such tests with those of actual exposure and with records of performance in use.

Accelerated tests are relative instruments. They—at least sometimes—provide comparable data sufficient for the harmonizing of views of buyer and seller. But, they seldom provide any concrete evidence, or even informatively interpretable indicators of actual use value. Their adequacy in any field depends on what is desired, rather than what is needed, in the way of information.

When it has become possible to say that this in a test means that in use, the art of testing will have gone a long way in the direction of practicable service. A.S.T.M. D-1-VII has started for that goal.

OPD—3-6-1944 35

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Heavy Chemicals

Consuming industries continued to draw heavily against heavy chemical output. Producers in several instances have enough backlog on short shipped orders to take material about as rapidly as made. On the other hand, a relaxation in government demand has allowed a broader distribution for commercial use. While continued shipments have eased the tension considerably, a lot of additional progress could be made to relieve the scarcity of certain materials if producing plants were equipped with sufficient manpower. The labor shortage was felt in every direction and there were no tangible signs of checking the shrinkage. Shipment delays have been common. Supplies in several instances were available at plants while labor shortages prevented deliveries from being made promptly.

A favorable feature revealed, was the tendency of sulphuric acid to emerge from its definitely tense position. Peak production was primarily responsible for the relief accorded. The Pittsburgh section appeared to be one of the first to feel the loosening of the supply situation. The market remained relatively tight along the Eastern seaboard but indications suggested that easement was at least in sight. Soda ash and soda caustic continued to improve their shipment schedules, caustic having the edge on ash so far as deliveries were concerned. Demand for soda caustic was expected to increase from the rayon industry owing to the establishment of a much larger mill production plan.

Premium price payments to tungsten producers will be discontinued on April 30 by the authority of WPB. Stockpiles have been built up and these with steady production and imports are sufficient to meet consuming demands.

Production of paper and paperboard during 1943 amounted to 17,035,688 tons compared with 17,083,862 tons in 1942, according to the Census Bureau.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 89.2 in the week ended February 26, according to the American Paper & Pulp Association. This compares with 91.2 in the previous week and 91.0 percent a year ago.

Offerings of chemicals listed in some of our market reports are being made by the Regional Redistribution Division of the WPB, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

Ammoniac Sal.—Production was not taxed to meet demand. Sales were confined chiefly to small lots representing miscellaneous requirements. The supply continued comfortable with shipments moving promptly.

Bleaching Powder. — Output reported well adjusted to requirements for water purification, sewage disposal and other sanitation. Supply was not excessive but sufficient to meet the current extent of demand without difficulty.

Cadmium Nitrate.—Ceramic industry might be interested in 9,000 pounds which was offered by the Regional Redistribution Division of WPB. This lot represents excess inventory stock.

Calcium Chloride. — Shipments fair to out-of-town points although no unusual tonnage movement reported. During the mild weather, producers were able to satisfy all backlog orders and increase their reserves. The call from municipalities during the Winter months was considerably below the normal average. A lot of 3,200 pounds was offered by the Regional Division of WPB.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—General preference order M-41 governing chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents was revoked March 3 by WPB. This order chiefly affects carbon tetrachloride, perchloroethylene and trichloroethylene and these three materials have been placed under allocation by orders M-363 and M-371.

Copper Sulphate.—Outward movement for agricultural use gaining momentum as the season progresses. Heavy reserve stocks held by producers beginning to show gradual decrease, thereby, relieving storage tension to some extent. An odd lot of excess inventory material amounting to 2,250 pounds offered for sale by Regional Redistribution Division of WPB.

Potash Cyanide. — There was not much of this material around. A lot of 500 pounds was offered for sale by the Regional Redistribution Division of WPB. This lot was taken from excess inventories.

Soda Ash.—While no unusual developments appeared on the surface of the market, additional progress was made on satisfying the backlog of orders. If sufficient labor could be made available, progress would be at a much more rapid pace. Some producers are practically on even beam with deliveries, others are steadily working into that position. Demand continued heavy for domestic use with no shipments of importance recorded for export. The huying situation remained tight.

Soda Caustic.—Position of the market so far as producers were concerned was better than soda ash. Contract shipments were broader in most every major direction. The future demand was expected to expand substantially if the requirements of the rayon mills are to be satisfied. The amount to be consumed for rayon will be greater than last year. It was stated that the amount to be shipped to this industry could not be determined until June. Export demand remained active with Mexico requesting more material. The rapid absorption of output held the market in a tight condition.

Tungsten. — Adequate stock piles, combined with current production and importations have prompted WPB to discontinue premium price payments to tungsten producers on April 30, 1944. Tungsten producers who qualified as eligible were paid $30 per unit of contained tungsten for their ore. Under the new program, domestic buying by Metal Reserve Company will continue at $30 per unit until April 30 and thereafter at $24 per unit until June 30. A curtailment program will also be followed by the Foreign Economic Administration in the procurement of supplies from foreign sources, it was reported.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year
170.6	170.6	170.6	170.2

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Acids

Acetic.—According to the preliminary report of WPB, the production of synthetic acetic acid during December was 23,786,953 pounds. Total production for the year 1943, including direct process from wood, calcium acetate and synthetic, was 341,679,643 pounds compared with 315,128,179 pounds in 1942. The market revealed a relatively comfortable supply situation which was able to satisfy a steady consuming demand without unusual delay. War Food administration purchased 7,790 pounds for lend-lease during December.

Lactic Acid.—Production of technical for the month of December was 298,032 pounds. Production for the year 1943 amounted to 3,197,535 pounds compared with 2,931,106 pounds in 1942, according to WPB. Market conditions showed production and consumption well balanced. Shipments were made promptly with stocks comparatively light.

Muriatic.—Some producers reported an increased demand for this acid while others described the movement as normal. Production continued about equal to consumption while some described the market as a nip and tuck proposition.

Sulphuric.—Production has established a new high record according to

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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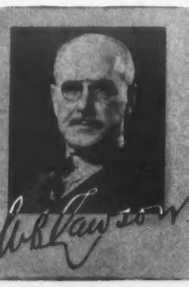

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WPB. Total capacity is now estimated at 9,300,000 tons a year. In addition new facilities with an estimated output of 800,000 tons yearly are under construction. Production of manufacturers who sell commercially indicate operations above 100 percent rated capacity. The largest consumption is in the manufacture of superphosphate with the petroleum refineries second and iron and steel industries third. Distribution of ordnance acid to Southeastern superphosphate manufacturers during January amounted to 25,000 tons. It was estimated that February shipments to the same area would aggregate 26,500 tons. The market is gradually working into a better supply position. This was more apparent in the Middlewest where stocks were comparatively free. On the Eastern seaboard, the market only relaxed slightly from its tight condition.

Insecticides

Buying interest increased for several insecticides during the past month, sales averaging above normal in certain specialties. Calcium arsenate did not show much activity as far as the South was concerned and chloropicrin did not feel the impact of any unusual buying but in most other materials, demand was reported satisfactory.

Production of calcium arsenate has continued steady regardless of a rather poor quality of crude arsenic and in spite of labor shortage. Department of Agriculture has again urged cotton growers to buy and store this material on their farms. Fortunately, the supply of calcium arsenate is large enough, so that growers can stock up without fear of depriving their neighbors. Many large growers have already stored their supplies of the dust, and in one or two states, particularly Georgia, many smaller growers have entered their orders.

Demand was seasonal for soluble blood as a wetting and spreading agent. Use of this material has expanded for tank-mix sprays and as an adhesive for dust sprays. Producers expect improvement in buying interest as the season progresses. In other wettable spreaders and stickers, demand showed expansion with the supply markets relatively tight.

Deliveries of copper fungicides have been of better volume and have eased storage facilities to some extent. The movement is expected to gain momentum this month.

War Food Administration has announced changes in two insecticide orders. One is designed to reserve pyrethrum for the most essential agricultural needs. The other is to relieve a problem in the merchandising of rotenone. Victory gardeners may buy small amounts of rotenone for authorized uses from "broken" packages, provided the small lots are placed in containers properly labeled or tagged. The revised order does not prevent the sale, delivery or use of pyrethrum insecticides made before the order was revised, provided the insecticide is used for the purpose for which the allocation was made under the former order.

Idle Materials Sales Rules Modified

—Continued from page 5

purchaser. The limit to users previously was 50 pounds a month.

Calcium carbide may be sold to manufacturers or wholesalers without preference ratings, and to users up to 30 pounds a month to any one purchaser. The limit to users previously was 10 pounds a month.

Chromium chemicals in the original PR-13 were listed as a single group and sales were permitted to manufacturers and wholesalers without preference rating, and to users up to 4,000 pounds a month in the aggregate for any single purchaser. These have now been broken down into kinds of chromium chemicals and monthly sales to any one user is limited to the following amounts:— ammonium bichromate, 500 pounds; chromic acid, 800 pounds; sodium bichromate, 4,000 pounds or its equivalent in chromium tanning compounds; sodium chromate, 500 pounds; potassium bichromate, 500 pounds; and potassium chromate, 500 pounds.

Copper carbonate, copper chloride, copper cyanide, copper oxide (except cupurous oxide); and copper sulphate may not now be sold to reprocessors. Sales may only be made to other manufacturers or wholesalers without preference ratings, and to users in amounts up to 1,000 pounds per quarter (300 pounds was the previous limit), except for copper oxide which may be sold up to 4,000 pounds per quarter (1,500 pounds was the previous limit). Copper nitrate is eliminated from the list in the new regulation.

Dichlorodifluoromethane may no longer be sold to users without preference ratings, but only to other producers or wholesalers.

Ethyl cellulose may no longer be sold to wholesalers without preference rating.

Hydrogenated methyl abietate may no longer be sold to users without preference ratings, except that sales can be made freely to users up to 5,000 pounds a month to any single purchaser.

Isobutyl castor oil phthalate can be sold to other producers and wholesalers without preference ratings but not to users.

Methyl bromide has been added to the list and sales may be made to other producers or wholesalers without preference ratings, and to users in amounts up to 10 pounds a month to any one purchaser.

Oxidized petrolatum may no longer be sold to users without preference ratings, except that sales can be made freely to users up to 25 pounds a month to any single purchaser.

Paints, varnishes, lacquer and lacquer thinners containing certain ingredients are added to the list and may be sold to manufacturers and wholesalers without preference ratings, and to users up to 55 gallons a month. The coatings covered in the list are those containing paraphenyl phenol resins, phenolic resins, phthalic alkyd resins, urea melamine formaldehyde resins, aromatic petroleum solvents, butyl alcohols and butyl acetates, ethyl acetate, and isopropyl acetate, toluene, phthalate plasticizers, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, acetone and di-acetone.

Paraformaldehyde may be sold to manufacturers and wholesalers without preference rating, and to users up to 3,000 pounds a month to any one purchaser. The limit to users previously was 555 pounds.

Pentaerythritol may be sold to manufacturers and wholesalers without preference rating, and to users up to 100 pounds a month to any one purchaser. The limit to users previously was 350 pounds a month.

Perchlorethylene may no longer be sold to reprocessors without preference rating and sales to users without special authorization are limited to one drum a month.

Phosphorus (yellow and white) may be sold to other producers, reprocessors and wholesalers without preference ratings, and to users in amounts up to 10,000 pounds a month to any one purchaser. The limit to users was previously 1,000 pounds a month.

Pine oil was added to the list and sales may be made to other producers and wholesalers without preference ratings, and to users up to 15 gallons a quarter.

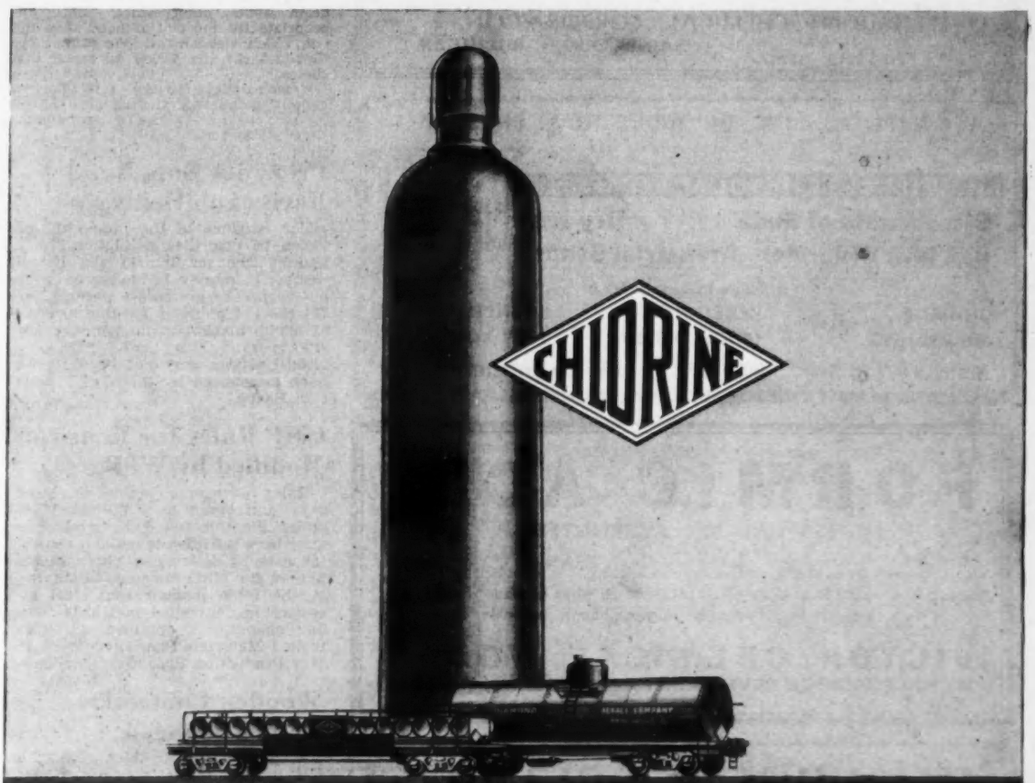
Potash may be sold to other producers or wholesalers without preference ratings, and to users up to 5 tons a month to any single purchaser. The limit to users previously was 1 ton a month.

Vinsol resin was added to the list and sales may be made to other producers or wholesalers without preference ratings, and to users up to 500 pounds a month.

Trichlorethylene may be sold to manufacturers and wholesalers without preference rating, and to users up to one drum a month for any single purchaser.

Patterson Screen Building Plant in Towanda, Pa.

Construction has been started on a new du Pont company Patterson screen division plant in Towanda, Pa., which will manufacture luminescent chemicals. The Patterson Screen Company, acquired by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. last July, pioneered the manufacture of fluoroscopic and x-ray intensifying screens, and has operated its present plant here since 1914.



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OPA Use of Injunction Hit by High Court

—Continued from page 3

rather than rigidity has distinguished it. The qualities of mercy and practicality have made equity the instrument for nice adjustment and reconciliation between the public interest and private needs, as well as between competing private claims. We do not believe that such a major departure from that long tradition as is here proposed should be lightly implied.

Though the administrator asks for an injunction, some "other order" might be more appropriate, or at least so appear to the court. Thus in the present case one judge in the Court of Appeals felt that the District Court should not have dismissed the complaint but should have entered an order retaining the case on the docket, with the right of the administrator, on notice, to renew his application for injunctive relief if violations recurred. It is indeed not difficult to imagine that in some situations that might be the fairest course to follow and one which would be as practically effective as the issuance of an injunction. Such an order, moreover, would seem to be a type of "other order" which a faithful reading of (the law) would permit a court to issue in a compliance proceeding. However that may be, it would seem clear that the court might deem some "other order" more appropriate for the evil at hand than the one which was sought. We cannot say that it lacks the power to make that choice.

It seems that (the law) falls short of making mandatory the issuance of an injunction merely because the administrator asks for it.

Priorities Rule No. 3 Revised on Deliveries

The issuance of the bimonthly revision of priorities regulation No. 3, making changes in (1) the list of items which may be delivered without regard to preference ratings, and (2) the list of items for the purchase of which blanket maintenance, repair and operating supplies (MRO) preference ratings may not be used, has been announced by the War Production Board.

CMP Rules for Repairs Modified by WPB

Rules governing maintenance, repaid, and operating supplies (MRO) under the Controlled Materials Plan have been modified to make it possible for persons desiring to purchase aluminum for MRO purposes to obtain it in the same manner that steel and copper in controlled materials forms and shapes are obtained, the Controlled Materials Plan Division of the War Production Board has announced.

Wooden Containers Rating Changed

Wooden and fiber shipping containers needed for shipping a product may be purchased with the rating assigned for producing the product, under the terms of revised preference rating order P-140 and a new order P-146, issued March 1, the War Production Board announced. Order P-140, amended, covers any wooden shipping container, while the new order P-146 covers new fiber shipping containers. Formerly, both types were covered by order P-140, which assigned ratings for containers independent of the production material ratings. The method of assigning ratings for delivery employed in these orders is designed to bring the container rating system in line with WPB rating policy.

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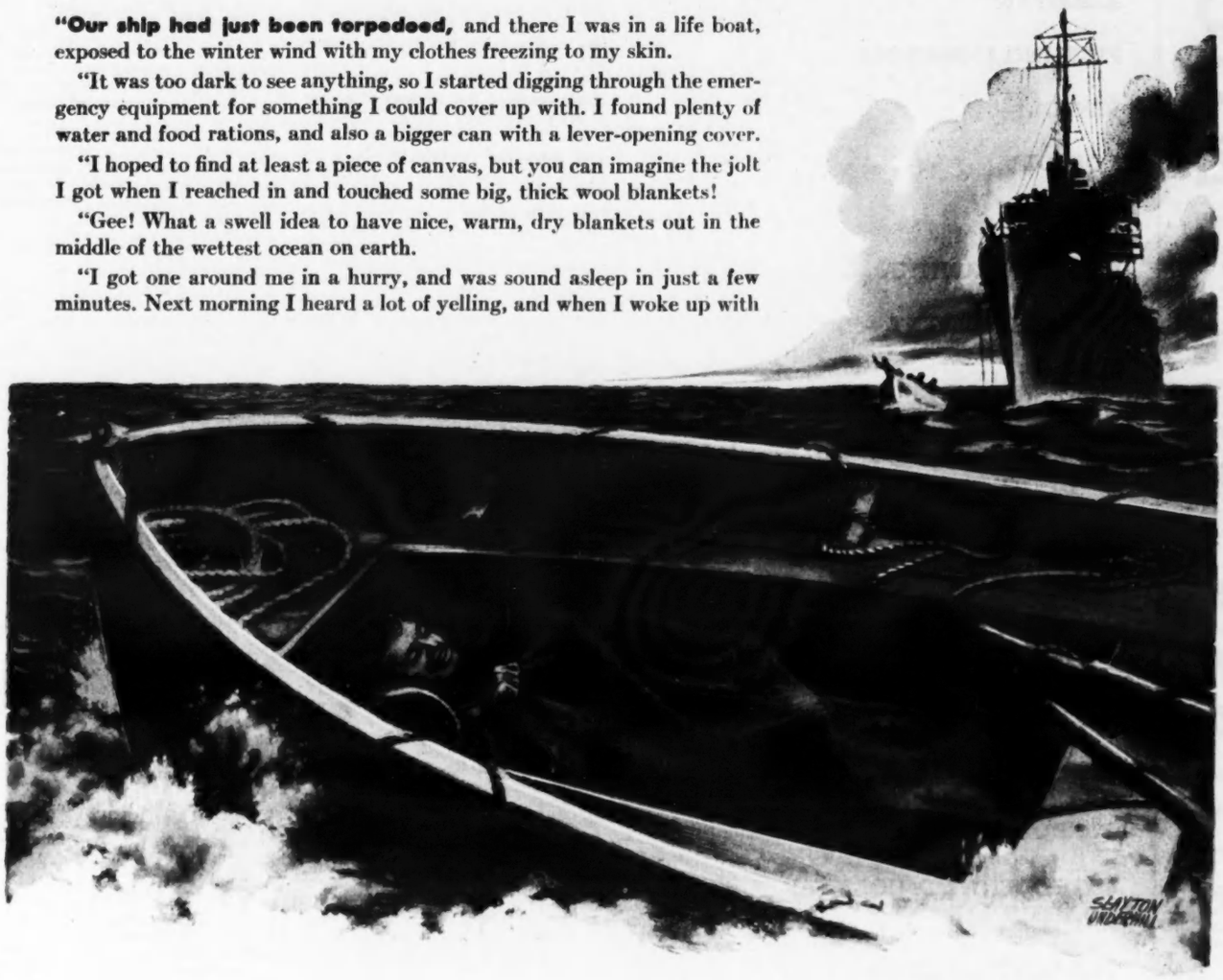
"Our ship had just been torpedoed, and there I was in a life boat, exposed to the winter wind with my clothes freezing to my skin.

"It was too dark to see anything, so I started digging through the emergency equipment for something I could cover up with. I found plenty of water and food rations, and also a bigger can with a lever-opening cover.

"I hoped to find at least a piece of canvas, but you can imagine the jolt I got when I reached in and touched some big, thick wool blankets!

"Gee! What a swell idea to have nice, warm, dry blankets out in the middle of the wettest ocean on earth.

"I got one around me in a hurry, and was sound asleep in just a few minutes. Next morning I heard a lot of yelling, and when I woke up with



a start, for a second I thought I was back home on Ma's sofa, until I saw a destroyer putting a boat out for me.

"Well, that's how it happened, and I'll say right here that whoever thought of putting canned blankets on life boats deserves the credit for my living to tell about it."

Canning blankets was an idea made into a reality by the American Can Company. These cans, all equipped with a patented water-tight, lock-lever closure, are moving off the production lines at Canco along with hundreds of other vital war items.

More than this, Canco machine shops are devoting a great part of their time to the production of specified basic machine tools for other war needs.

Currently the amount of food packed for the armed forces and the home front shows no signs of decreasing. In fact, this year more cans for food are expected to be made than ever before.

Because of government restrictions, you will readily understand why we were forced to abandon certain types of cans, and why metal containers are no longer available for many consumer products. You are probably familiar with many of the wartime containers developed by Canco, and are using them now.

American Can Company has always been a pioneer in developing ideas on packaging, and after the war is won we hope to serve your firm by handling your packaging problems for peacetime production, too.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY
230 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, 17, N. Y.

CANCO

CONTRIBUTE YOUR BLOOD TO THE RED CROSS

As you read this advertisement—stop and think—your blood could save the life of a wounded American soldier! If you live in or near one of the 35 cities in which blood-donor centers are located, call and make an appointment.

BARRETT CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY

PHENOLS

CRESOLS

CRESYLIC ACIDS

CHLORINATED TAR ACIDS

BARRETAN*

PICKLING INHIBITORS

BENZOL

TOLUOL

XYLOL

SOLVENT NAPHTHA

HI-FLASH SOLVENT

NAPHTHALENE

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE

DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

PYRIDINES

TAR ACID OILS

CREOSOTE OIL

CUMAR*
(Paracoumarone-Indene Resin)

RUBBER COMPOUNDING MATERIALS

BARDOL*

HYDROGENATED COAL-TAR CHEMICALS

FLOTATION AGENTS

ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

AMMONIA LIQUOR

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

AMMONIUM NITRATE

ARCADIAN* THE AMERICAN NITRATE OF SODA

*Trade-mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

THE BARRETT COMPANY, LTD., 5551 St. Hubert St., Montreal, Que.

Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

Barrett

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

The importance of coaltar derivatives continues to be reflected by the short supply positions of the majority of such materials. Pricewise the market remains firm. As for some time past, benzol, toluol and xylol are moving heavily into the production of aviation gasoline blends. Capacity production of phthalic anhydride is holding crude naphthalene tight. Domestic supplies of the cresols and cresylic acids are moving from producing plants abreast of output. Stocks of imported cresylic acid are comfortable, with substantial quantities now arriving more or less regularly.

A recent report by the Bureau of Mines revealed the accelerated output of coke byproducts during 1942. Total realization of byproducts sold in that year amounted to $176,932,465, compared with $158,809,184 in 1941, and $163,675,571 in 1929, previously the high year. It was also mentioned that yields of the principal byproducts per ton of coal carbonized showed a downward trend from the early thirties to 1942, due principally to the urgent need for coke. Higher temperatures and shorter coking periods necessitated by the expanded coke requirements reduced byproduct yields.

Scheduling of steel operations for the week beginning February 28 were at 97.5 percent of ingot capacity, compared with a rate of 97.7 percent in the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. The February 28 week rate is equivalent to a production of 1,746,500 net tons of ingots and castings. Operations one month earlier were at 96.8 percent, equivalent to 1,734,800 net tons. A year ago steel industry operations were scheduled at 98.2 percent of capacity.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2

Basic Products

Benzol. — Heavy demand for synthetic rubber, aviation gasoline and essential chemicals is keeping supplies of benzol very tight. The effect of war needs on benzol production was revealed recently by Bureau of Mines tabulations. Previous to 1942 the bulk of benzol produced was of the motor benzol grade, and production dropped from an amount equal to 47 percent of the total quantity of light oil refined in 1941 to 27 percent in 1942. The increased output of the purer 1° and 2° benzols was caused by the demand for synthetic rubber, high-octane gasoline, anilin, and synthetic phenol.

The shift in production started in August, 1942, following the amendment of WPB order M-137 on June 1, 1942, which specified that plant facilities be operated so as to obtain a maximum of the purer grades from light oil input. Motor benzol cannot be used in the manufacture of styrene, cumene, nitrobenzene, and phenol. The output of all grades of benzol in 1942 totaled 150,054,593 gallons, an increase of 4 percent over the output in 1941.

Coaltar. — Heavy needs of coaltar derivatives for war production keeping tar moving to refiners and processors as it becomes available. Quotations firm at ceilings. The weekly production figure previously appearing in these paragraphs now appears on page 4.

Creosote Oil.—Lack of lumber continues to curtail operations in wood preserving plants, holding down call for creosote oil. Some decrease in demand is also reported to be due to growing use of urea and other chemicals for preservation. Prices show no change.

Cresylic Acid. — Domestic material continues tight, moving from producing plants with little delay. Stocks of imported cresylic acid are being maintained at comfortable volume. Recent importations of cresylic acid from aboard are reported to have totaled nearly 2,500 drums.

Naphthalene.—Production of phthalic anhydride at capacity has firm grip on supplies of crude napthalene. Heavy consumption of naphthalene in this manner is anticipated for several months. Demand for crude has also affected refined grade, affording decreased quantities for purification. Demand for refined is active. Price structure firm.

Phenol.—Supply and demand picture shows little change, with former continuing comfortable and latter controlled by WPB allocation order. Schedule of quotations shows no change.

Toluol. — High octane rating (107) sustains call for use as blending agent in production of aviation engine fuels. Additional demand for manufacture of essential chemical intermediates continues to hold quantity for civilian solvent requirements at very low level. Quotations show no change.

Xylol. — Movement into aviation gasoline and other essential war manufacture holding civilian supplies tight, much as in case of toluol. Scarcity of tankcars for shipping material to consuming plants and distribution depots further aggravating availability. Schedule of prices unchanged.

Chicago, March 3.—Coaltar bases continue to reflect existence of a good demand, with war needs apparently still bulking large. Benzol remains in good call, and both this material and other leading products are giving a good market account of themselves. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, pure, tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; xylol, industrial, same basis, 27c.; xylol, 10-degree, same basis, 30c.; toluol, 2-degree, same basis, 28c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Schedule of quotations continues steady. Demand has fallen off noticeably, with regular consumers taking normal amounts but use as replacement for ester solvents largely abandoned.

Cyclohexanone.—Remaining in tight supply on demand for war production. Market tone firm.

Methylcyclohexanol.—Moving satisfactorily as solvent for synthetic rubber and resin compounds. Prices unchanged.

Coaltar Acids

Benzoic, Technical.—Active demand for war production shows no change. Schedule of prices steady.

Betaoxynaphthoic. — Supplies have become more difficult to obtain as shortage of basic material restricts production. Market tone firm.

Broenner's.—Call from representative consumers sustaining stable market.

Fumaric. — Shipments to regular users on contract maintaining steady market.

H.—Schedule of quotations continues stable. Moving satisfactorily on previous orders.

Laurent's.—Shortening plant personnel problem curtailing production. Demand at normal level. Prices steady.

Maleic. — Supplies continue very tight. Production limited by shortage of benzol, basic material for manufacture. Quotations firm.

Picramic. — Demand for essential uses continues heavy. Price structure remains stable.

Salicylic, Technical.—Increased allocations of benzol reflected in somewhat better supply position of this material. Market tone steady.

Sulphanilic.—Movement to regular consuming plants maintaining steady market tone.

Other Intermediates

Acetanilide, Technical.—Demand for essential materials unabated. Production of technical and medicinal grades in 1943 reported as 13,822,780 pounds, compared with 7,651,883 pounds in 1942 and 2,937,318 pounds in 1941. Quotations stable.

Alphanaphthylamine. — Shortage of

—Continued on page 43

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Synth. Organic Chemicals Output

A preliminary report of the United States production, consumption and stocks of certain synthetic organic chemicals for 1941, 1942 and 1943, as compiled by the Tariff Commission, follows:—

	Pounds		
	1941[1]	1942	1943
Acetanilide (tech. and U.S.P.)—			
Production	2,937,318	7,651,883	13,822,780
Consumption	.....	2,571,147	4,574,346
Stocks	.....	186,114	669,479
Acetic acid (synthetic)[2]—			
Production	225,671,063	264,898,632	293,801,107
Consumption	.....	197,424,778	196,592,316
Stocks	.....	11,637,350	7,419,886
Acetic anhydride[3]—			
Production	[4].....	430,868,880	460,237,021
Consumption	.....	336,162,204	353,589,213
Stocks	.....	10,463,495	11,408,754
Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin)—			
Production	8,084,003	8,650,113	8,577,173
Consumption	.....	[4].....	[4].....
Stocks	.....	914,185	780,953
n-Butyl acetate—			
Production	98,226,698	67,024,658	64,156,844
Consumption	.....	[4].....	[4].....
Stocks	.....	2,110,814	2,228,084
Creosote oil[5]—			
Production, gallons	103,170,750	133,076,971	130,650,601
Consumption, gallons	.....	12,749,897	12,463,384
Stocks, gallons	.....	8,905,673	16,743,032
Cresols, meta-para[6]—			
Production	[4].....	7,041,626	8,861,250
Consumption	.....	1,279,021	1,296,620
Stocks	.....	231,068	192,784
Cresols, ortho-meta-para[6]—			
Production	17,045,033	10,846,891	8,360,944
Consumption	.....	[4].....	[4].....
Stocks	.....	[4].....	[4].....
Cresylic acid, crude—			
Production	[4].....	20,389,956	25,245,555
Consumption	.....	[4].....	[4].....
Stocks	.....	[4].....	1,008,748
Cresylic acid, refined—			
Production	26,595,853	36,113,811	39,109,301
Consumption	.....	3,629,963	6,273,444
Stocks	.....	[4].....	2,115,270
Diethylether (all grades)—			
Production	22,645,521	55,017,609	64,069,517
Consumption	.....	[4].....	[4].....
Stocks	.....	1,956,371	2,205,527
Ethyl acetate, 85 percent—			
Production	94,689,878	86,542,085	102,472,404
Consumption	.....	12,615,727	17,297,565
Stocks	.....	6,671,365	3,432,681
Lactic acid, edible—			
Production	2,334,658	3,124,439	4,456,284
Consumption	.....	[4].....	[4].....
Stocks	.....	269,159	327,406
Lactic acid, technical—			
Production	2,646,210	2,931,106	3,197,535
Consumption	.....	142,455	112,906
Stocks	.....	176,848	162,287
Methyl chloride, all grades—			
Production	4,911,360	[4].....	13,026,129
Consumption	.....	[4].....	[4].....
Stocks	.....	1,441,644	1,012,127
Naphthalene, crude (less than 79° C.)[7]—			
Production	113,732,224	155,313,085	194,409,745
Consumption	.....	65,976,135	[4].....
Stocks	.....	6,527,542	8,149,226
Naphthalene, refined (79° C. and over)—			
Production	70,801,554	81,383,820	83,551,952
Consumption	.....	38,541,162	46,486,796
Stocks	.....	4,939,656	3,487,313
Niacinamide—			
Production	21,111	70,257	160,087
Consumption	.....	[4].....	[4].....
Stocks	.....	10,184	37,382
Oxalic acid, technical—			
Production	15,851,200	15,110,276	17,101,586
Consumption	.....	[4].....	[4].....
Stocks	.....	307,956	680,250
Phenobarbital and sodium salts—			
Production	281,108	340,388	318,127
Consumption	.....	42,033	41,764
Stocks	.....	74,936	64,218
Phthalic anhydride—			
Production	[4].....	94,807,180	113,067,286
Consumption	.....	44,504,625	33,847,958
Stocks	.....	3,922,218	1,642,083
Riboflavin (for human use)—			
Production	2,777	16,381	75,640
Consumption	.....	[4].....	[4].....
Stocks	.....	3,167	23,179
Sulfa drugs (total)—			
Production	[4].....	5,434,427	9,860,330
Consumption	.....	1,091,515	2,260,345
Stocks	.....	259,513	1,350,241

[1] Data obtained from United States Tariff Commission Preliminary Annual Report on U. S. Production and Sales of Synthetic Organic Chemicals, 1941.

[2] Production of natural acetic acid (direct process from wood) according to the Bureau of the Census was as follows:—1941, 42,306,768 pounds; 1942, 42,724,323 pounds; 1943, 35,740,372 pounds; and production from calcium acetate was as follows:—1941, 11,251,700 pounds; 1942, 7,505,224 pounds, and 1943, 12,138,164 pounds. Production of recovered acetic acid is confidential.

[3] Includes acetic anhydride produced from acetic acid by the vapor phase process.

[4] Confidential because publication would reveal operations of individual companies.

[5] Includes data obtained from distillers of purchased coaltar only. Total production, including that reported to the Bureau of Mines by by-product coke-oven operators, amounted to 143,503,000 gallons in 1941; to 166,285,000 gallons in 1942, and to 167,928,581 gallons in 1943.

[6] Includes statistics reported to the Bureau of Mines by by-product coke-oven operators and compiled by the Coal Economics Division, Bureau of Mines.

[7] Includes the grade solidifying at less than 74 degrees C produced for sale only. Other grades included are the grade solidifying between 74 degrees C and 76 degrees C and the grade solidifying at more than 76 degrees C but less than 79 degrees C. The data therefore represent some duplication.

Coaltar Chemicals

Other Intermediates

—*Continued from page 42*

alphanaphthol and plant operators restricting production. Schedule of quotations steady.

Anilin. — Supplies continue rather tight, although improved since turn of year. Demand for essential materials remains very heavy. Market tone firm.

Anthracene. — Reports from War Food Administration indicate that 258,030 pounds of anthracene oil were delivered in December for export under lend-lease. During the twelve-month period of 1943, 302,030 pounds were delivered for lend-lease.

Anthraquinone.—Demand for necessary dyestuffs and pharmaceuticals shows no decrease. Increasing manpower problem reported in producing plants. Prices unchanged.

Betanaphthylamine.—Supplies continue rather tight. **Shortage of basic** material, betanaphthol, now reported to have assumed secondary importance in limiting production, with manpower principal problem. Market steady.

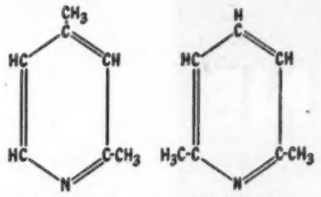
Diethylanilin. — Demand continues active. Schedule of quotations shows no change.

Dinitrotoluene.—Limitation of toluol supplies curtailing output. Call for essential materials unabated. Prices unchanged.

Diphenylamine. — War production demand remains heavy. Quotations steady.

Metaparacresol. — Call for production of synthetic resins for war materials keeping supplies tight. Prices unchanged.

LUTIDINES



2,4 LUTIDINE — 2,6 LUTIDINE

Grades Available—2,4 lutidine distilling 90% within 2°C.
—2,6 lutidine 95% minimum purity.

Properties: (Pure Compounds)	*2,6-Lutidine*	*2,4-Lutidine*
Molecular Weight	107.15	107.15
Freezing Point	—6.0°C.	below —60°C.
Boiling Point	142.9°C.	158.3°C.
Specific Gravity	.928 at 25°C./4°C.	.927 at 25°C./4°C.
State	Liquid	Liquid

Solubility: 2,6-*Lutidine*—very soluble in water and in most organic solvents including alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones and ethers. 2,4-*Lutidine*—soluble to the extent of about 15% in water. Very soluble in most organic solvents such as alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones, and ethers.

Uses: 2,4 Lutidine is suggested for use in the synthesis of dyes, pharmaceuticals, or other organic chemicals. 2,6 Lutidine is suggested for use in rubber, insecticide, chemical, dye, and pharmaceutical manufacture.

Koppers will be glad to submit samples on these and other tar bases, including 2° and denaturing pyridine; alpha, beta and gamma picolines; and quinoline; and on naphthalene, industrial pitches and other coal tar derivatives.—
Koppers Company, Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KOPPERS

THE INDUSTRY THAT SERVES ALL INDUSTRY

Monochlorobenzene.—Demand registering gradual expansion. Market tone steady.

Orthochloroanilin. — Regular consumers calling for material satisfactorily. Prices stable.

Orthocresol. — Prices held firm by continued active demand. Reported that recent importations of orthocresol amounted to 90 drums.

Orthotoluidine. — Consumption in manufacture of dyestuffs maintaining heavy volume. Quotations show no change.

Paradichlorobenzene. — Producers' backlogged books show no improvement. Prices firm.

Paranitroanilin.—Shipment reported as only slightly delayed. Call for material good. Quotations unchanged.

Paraphenylenediamine. — Continued to move into synthetic rubber components actively. Fur trade demand normal for season. Market tone steady.

Resorcinol. — Firm schedule of prices maintained by continued heavy demand. Producers report deliveries being made without delay.

Coaltar Colors

Sustained demand for essential textile dyestuffs is reported by color manufacturers. Civilian colors are said to have shown some improvement in demand, although not as yet reaching earlier expectations. A similar condition was ascribed to the leather colors. Call for paper colors and pigments remains dull.

Calco Transfers Heiss To Chicago Sales Office

Frederick H. Heiss, of the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, has been transferred from Bound B.ook, N. J., to the Chicago sales office, where he will be concerned with the sale and service of its products to paint, printing ink and pigment consumers. Mr. Heiss, who graduated from Purdue University in 1935 with a B.S. in chemical engineering, has been with the company since 1936.

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INDUSTRIAL and REAGENT CHEMICALS

COAL TAR PRODUCTS

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1900 GRANT BUILDING

CHEMICAL SALES CORPORATION
PITTSBURGH (19,) PENNSYLVANIA

REPUBLIC CRUDE NAPHTHALENE

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XYLOLS
3°—5°—10°—Commercial

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Tall Grows the Tree Whose Roots Are Born of NEO-FATS

ARMOUR'S NEO-FATS

Pure Fatty Acids for Raw Materials and Chemical Intermediates in Unlimited Applications

Whatever fatty acid raw materials you need . . . either for current or post-war production . . . you'll find a pure fatty acid in the Armour Neo-Fats group that will do the job for you.

And that's because Armour's exclusive fractionation process separates the natural mixtures...made of three or more individual fatty acids . . . into *pure* fractions. Some of these concentrations reach 90% to 95%.

Armour's pure fatty acids are commercially available in the saturated series from the C8 caprylic acid to the C18 stearic acid. The unsaturated group extends from C18 to C22. It is this range that enables you to evaluate the individual characteristics of each fatty acid and its possible performance in your product.

Write for Information

Because of their range and concentration, Armour pure fatty acids provide a sound base on which to start research for your post-war production. Today, the manufacture of certain fractions is restricted. But we believe it will pay you to look over the entire list.

So, write to us at once. We'll keep you supplied with up-to-the-minute news about new pure fatty acids . . . . about new applications.

The range of use of Armour's line of Neo-Fat fatty acids and oils is limitless. They are already being used successfully in many diverse applications such as Natural and Synthetic Rubber, Metallic Soaps and Driers, Cosmetics, Lubricating Greases, Candles, Printing Inks and countless others. Post-war applications promise to be even *more* varied!

NEW FATTY ACIDS AND OILS — NEO-FAT — ARMOUR AND COMPANY

ARMOUR CHEMICAL DIVISION
Armour and Company
1355 West 31st Street • Chicago 9, Illinois

Protective Coatings Materials

Need for building up as large a volume of business as possible in paints, varnishes and lacquers and their ingredients on civilian account, before heavy cutbacks are ordered in various directions by the war procurement agencies, has been underscored of late by revealing analyses and deductions made from 1943 earnings reports by several representative enterprises engaged in the production and merchandising of finished protective coatings or the raw and processed materials entering into their composition.

These analyses have shown that profit margins on non-military orders have been so much more liberal than those obtained from war contracts, wherein goods were sold at near-cost levels through patriotic motives, as to indicate the possibility of securing net earnings this year equalling, or nearly equalling, those for the banner year, even if the gross intake is much smaller than that for last year, provided that the bulk of the business is in civilian, instead of government orders, as it was last year.

In this endeavor, however, the paint and varnish manufacturers are still hampered in no small degree by numerous shortages and restrictions on procurements and transactions in such protective coatings materials as linseed and other drying oils, solvents, titanium, zinc oxides, chrome colors and certain natural and synthetic resins, which have not yet been materially eased, albeit the peak of wartime needs has been reached and passed. They are also still laboring under the handicaps of inadequate supplies of certain greatly needed containers and a progressive scarcity of skilled labor.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

With WPB's stockpiles showing ample provision for all forseeable war and civilian requirements, despite a recent slight decline in domestic mine production, corroders and other lead pigment makers are having no difficulty in filling their needs in pig lead. Prices for pig lead have continued unaltered for the week Feb. 25-March 3 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

Although remelt zinc and scrap zinc have already been removed from allocation control, the new allocation procedure required for obtaining other forms of metallic zinc will not become operative until April 1. This procedure shows simplification for all who file new applications for authorization to buy slabs on and after March 12, to the extent that considerable paper work in connection with the making of these applications has been eliminated while the requirement for dealers to obtain a preference rating of AA-5 or better, before making shipments, has likewise been dropped. Quotations for zinc slabs have remained unchanged for the week Feb. 25-March 3 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and at 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—Continues in fair request on both war and civilian accounts. Prices well maintained.

Lead Titanate.—Buying interest is still extensive on all scores. Market holding steady.

Litharge.—Moving steadily, in only slightly reduced volume, into consuming channels. Tone stable.

Lithopone.—Despite the unrelieved shortage of zinc sulphide, producers of this pigment continue to keep regular users fairly well supplied, albeit their needs have recently increased considerably.

Orange Mineral.—Only a routine business is now being recorded in this pigment. Price structure firm.

Red Lead.—A moderate movement is still reported in this material. Market steady.

Titanium Dioxide.—To avoid the expiration on February 29 of conservation order M-353, as set forth in the original order, providing for distribution of pure titanium dioxide to the trade after all rated orders have been filled, this order has been amended by the War Production Board so that it will remain in effect until revoked. A supplementary order had already extended the coverage of this order so as to embrace distribution of all forms of TiO_2 running 12 percent and over, including titanated lithopone.

White Lead.—War production interests are still buying extensively but there is also a fair-sized volume of purchasing on civilian account. Prices firmly maintained.

Zinc Oxide.—A keen, but only partly satisfied, demand is noted. Booking of orders for leaded grades is still limited by the scanty supply now available. Movement of lead-free grades is still restricted by allocation control. Market extremely strong throughout.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Rosin, gum, 1c. to 15c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Vermilion, quicksilver, in bbls., 30c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Both Canadian and domestic materials continue moving steadily into consumption. Prices well maintained.

Barytes.—Notwithstanding unabated complaints of shortages in dryground grades in Tennessee and Georgia, there is still an adequate supply of waterground grades in Missouri. Business continues to run in routine channels. Tone strong.

Chalk.—A fairly steady demand is still reported for this material. Market stable.

China Clay.—A moderate movement of both imported and domestc clays continues to be noted. Prices firmly held throughout the list. The New York C.W. Procurement District of the Chemical Warfare Service, 292 Madison avenue, New York 17, N. Y., is calling for sealed bids until March 10 on approximately 2,000 pounds of kaolin and bancroft clay. Bidders are instructed to address Kaolin and Bancroft Clay 10-3-44 EO-S.

Charcoal.—Business in ground pinewood charcoal is generally confined to the filling of relatively small allocation orders at OPA ceiling prices which producers and their agents consider too far below levels that might be deemed commensurate with those established for hardwood charcoal.

Diatomaceous Earth.—Continues in light but fairly steady inquiry. Market stable.

Mica.—Paint industry is still absorbing fair-sized quantities of waterground, and especially pulverized, grades while there is also a moderate call for dryground grades. Tone firm.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Alkali Blue.—Still moving in fair-sized volume. Tone steady.

Bone Blacks.—Buying interest keeps up well. Prices well maintained.

Cadmium.—Market nearly at a standstill insofar as new business is concerned, because of rigid restrictions. WPB's New York Regional Redistribution Division is offering from idle or excess stocks 2,300 pounds of cadmium sulpha selenite-lithopone-maroon as well as 200 pounds of cadmium oxide and 9,000 pounds of cadmium nitrate .

Carbon Blacks.—Steadily increasing absorption of furnace, easy processing and medium processing blacks by the synthetic rubber tire makers is continuing to lower stocks of channel blacks. It is expected that a further notable reduction in inventories at the close of February will be shown when figures on production and shipments for last month become available about ten days hence.

Chrome Colors.—Awaiting a promised simplification revision of M-370, affecting chromium oxide and possibly some other chrome pigments, producers and other suppliers of these colors are still greatly circumscribed in their operations, inasmuch as their sales of chrome green, chrome yellow,

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

STEARATES

ZINC
CALCIUM
ALUMINUM
MAGNESIUM

Dependable Deliveries
Unsurpassed Quality

SYNTHETIC PRODUCTS CO.
Established 1917
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chrome orange, molybdate chrome orange and hydrated chromium oxide are limited to 25 percent of the civilian users' aggregate in 1941 while zinc chromate yellow and chromium oxide yellow continue under allocation control.

Iron Blues.—Still in brisk demand. Tone strong.

Lithol Toners.—Moving slowly into consuming channels.

Vermilions.—A somewhat belated markdown of prices for quicksilver vermilion, stemming from the recent sharp decline in the cost of mercury has been announced within the last week by the makers of these colors. The price reduction, which has amounted to 30 cents per pound, has made the revised quotations:—in 500-pound lots, $2.75; in lots of 100 to 499 pounds, $2.77; in lots of 50 to 99 pounds, $2.82, and in lots of one to 49 pounds, $2.85.

Driers and Flatteners

Tallates are being bought most extensively among the driers as there is still some reluctance on the part of paint trade users to wait for the still necessary authorizations by WPB to purchase naphthenates, which remain under allocation control. Despite a shortage in naphthenic acid, WPB is almost universally favoring paint industry applicants for satisfactory allotments of the leading naphthenates.

Among the flatteners and jellyfiers, stearates continue to hold all honors for popularity with their producers generally sold two and more months ahead. Laurates, also, are still moving fairly briskly.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone.—Market steady at revised price schedule reported in previous issue. Output has shown expansion in recent months. Material continues under WPB allocation order.

Butyl Acetate.—The price of butyl acetate produced by fermentation in Indiana and Illinois will continue through March at the same level as during February, it was reported during the week. Unchanged corn costs are responsible for the extension.

Butyl Alcohol.—Quotation of fermentation material produced in Indiana and Illinois extended, as described under Butyl Acetate. Market firm.

Naval Stores

Firm conditions featured both the local and Southern naval stores market during the week. Consumers were manifesting an active inquiry although trading was restricted due to limited offerings. Early in the week offerings of turpentine at Savannah were scarce and prices firmer. The rosin market continued on a strong basis. Buyers were operating spasmodically, but offerings were not liberal and prices higher. The steady reduction in the supply of the pale grades has swung attention to the medium grades. The bulk of recent buying emanated from soapmakers who purchased sizable quantities of the medium grades. The varnish and paper trades were taking moderate lots, but were closely watching market developments.

The War Food Administration reported exports of naval stores product under the lend-lease act for the year ending December 31, 1943, as follows:—pinene, 739,636 pounds; pine oil, 111,634 pounds; pine tar oil, 37,268 pounds; pine tar and tarol, 1,674,629 pounds; rosin gum, 71,596,143 pounds; rosin, liquid, 2,264,640 pounds; rosin, wood, 6,463,520 pounds; rosin oil, 300,822 pounds; tarene, 519,680 pounds; turpentine, 572,220 pounds.

Turpentine.—Stocks on the spot were limited and while demand was light the market continued in a firm position. Offerings were restricted.

Savannah, March 3.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons—		Barrels—		
	Cents.	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday	76½	1,800	12	131	39,710
Tuesday	76½	...	2	201	39,511
Wednesday	76¾	1,300	11	175	39,347
Thursday	76¾	...	15	304	39,058
Friday	76½	950	8	32	39,034

Chicago, March 3. — Strongly maintained market values are noted in turpentine. Buying is active and probably would be even more extensive if material were available. Ruling prices were:—Five-drum lots, 90c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 95c.; single drums, 93c.; single barrels, 98c.

Rosin.—Trading on the spot was moderate. The market was stronger, reflecting the strength in primary centers. Consumers were manifesting an active inquiry.

Savannah, March 3.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$3.95	$3.95	$4.02	$4.02	$4.10
D	**4.12**	**4.12**	**4.18**	**4.18**	**4.19**
E	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.45
F	4.46	4.46	4.46	4.46	4.55
G	4.48	4.48	4.55	4.55	4.60
H	4.55	4.55	4.60	4.60	4.62
I	4.55	4.55	4.60	4.60	4.62
K	4.60	4.60	4.65	4.65	4.70
M	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.73
N	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.90
WG	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.62
WW	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.67
X	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.67

	Barrels				
Sales	29	...	46	...	286
Receipts	...	42	58	123	52
Shipments	...	400	700	110	335
Stocks	24,419	24,061	23,419	23,432	23,149

Chicago, March 3.—Strong market conditions persist in the rosin market. It becomes increasingly difficult for buyers to attract offerings from holders despite persistingly advancing price tendencies. Ruling prices at the close in five-drum lots were:—B grade $5.77 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $6.30; M grade, $7.30; W. W. grade, $8.40.

Other Naval Stores

Pitch.—Inquiry was quite active. Trading was light with prices firm and unchanged.

Tar.—New business was slow. Deliveries against former contracts were in good request.

Shellac

The most recently received statistics on shellac imports from India, by grades, but not including a breakdown according to country of destination provides the following data for the period January-September, 1943:

	Packages—		
	1943.	1942.	1941.
Orange	60,222	163,068	232,384
Garnet	2,368	4,447	3,189
Button	1,628	8,386	7,085
Seedlac	4,711	70,616	151,122
Totals	68,929	246,547	393,780

Conditions in the shellac market remained tight as ever when goods for purely civilian requirements were concerned. Except for certain very high grades of orange shellac, nothing approaching an even moderate surplus of supply was in sight.

Synthetic Resins

Ester Gum.—Of all the synthetic resins, this is the only material fairly freely available for civilian purposes. Its present availability is due to the now-permitted but still somewhat limited use of glycerine in its manufacture. However, the making of some varieties of this gum is restricted by the increasing scarcity of the paler grades of rosin which are likely to make for recourse to the darker grades of rosin eventually.

Prices of synthetic resins are listed in this issue of *OPD*, beginning on page 30.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum.—OPA has announced four important changes and certain minor revisions in its regulation establishing price ceilings for asphalt products, effective March 6 but has added that none of these alterations in the price schedules will result in any increase in prices to consumers. Details of this announcement appear elsewhere in this issue.

Copal.—Recent arrival of 6,471 bags of Congo copal gum has added slightly to the available supply of this natural resin here. Varnish makers and manufacturers of resin emulsion paints continue buying moderate-sized lots.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—An additional arrival of 1,500 bags of Argentine casein, weighing approximately 99½ tons, has further amplified supplies in the United States to an extent sufficient to meet current requirements, if the latter get the needful WPB allocations.

There has been no change in the primary market quotation on foreign origin material, which continues at 9½ cents per pound, f.o.b. source.

Glues.—Aside from the making of additional applications by numerous consumers of hide glues for promised relief from the limitations imposed by WPB on purchases of these glues which had held down their allotments to percentages considerably below their pressing needs, there have been no new developments in the market for hide glues.

Leading producers of dried blood used principally as an adhesive by the plywood industry report that they have caught up fairly well with their backlog of orders and are now in a position to make reasonably prompt deliveries.

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Plastics Evaluation Tests

—Continued from page 7

teristics. Another characteristic is the ability of molded urea-formaldehyde materials to diffuse transmitted light.

Applications to which this compound was put prior to the war were buttons, tableware, housings, packages, closures, lighting reflectors and many miscellaneous items, such as displays, novelties, toys.

Urea-formaldehyde molding compounds have served the war effort chiefly in the form of buttons. Soldier's uniform buttons of urea have replaced brass.

Urea-formaldehyde resins have been widely used in the form of adhesives for plywood and for waterpoof corrugated and fiber containers chiefly during wartime.

Postwar, the ureas should recapture many of their prewar markets. In certain instances, competition may be felt from thermoplastics, but the materials have been improved, molding methods are improving, and there should be an expanding use of ureas where color, rigidity, permanence of form and finish, lack of odor and taste are essential.

Vinyl Plastics

The big vinyl family was treated historically and indnustrially by H. L. Drukker, of the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York, in sum as follows:—

Vinyl resins date to 1838 when Regnault observed the formation of a white powder when sealed tubes of vinyl chloride stood in sunlight. Subsequently, various chemists and physicists reported their findings over a period of years and patents were granted covering various polymers and copolymers.

Principal commercial types are polymers of vinyl acetate, vinyl chloride, vinyl alcohol; the copolymers of vinyl chloride and vinyl acetate, vinylidene-chloride and vinyl chloride and polyvinylbutyral. Discussions of properties and uses of polyvinyl acetate and polyvinyl alcohol are not included in this paper.

Outstanding properties of polyvinyl chloride and vinyl chloride-acetate nonrigid plastics are superior electrical insulation characteristics; low temperature flexibility with good resistance to elevated temperatures, resistance to oxidation, water, most solvents, oils, alkalies, and acids. Rigid vinyl chloride-acetate compositions have high dimensional stability due to low moisture absorption, excellent resistance to aging, most solvents, oils, acids, alkalies, and are not much affected by low temperature.

Vinylidene chloride polymers are comparatively insoluble, have excellent water resistance and moisture-transmission characteristics and in oriented form, very high tensile strength with good flexibility.

Polyvinylbutyrals of the safety glass grade are highly resistant to sunlight, are tough and have very good low temperature characteristics. The "curing" grades are relatively insoluble but are swelled by ketones, esters, and aromatic hydrocarbons. They are flexible at low temperatures, yet resist blocking at elevated temperatures.

All vinyl resin compositions are capable of being fabricated by usual methods common to thermoplastic resins, such as calendering, extrusion, molding, heat and pressure forming, or laminating. Rigid forms may be cut, milled, sawed, or drilled on standard metal, working equipment. All soluble types may be applied from solution by spraying, roller-coating, spreader-coating, or dipping.

Prewar applications included molded transcription records, equipment handles, combs, toothbrush handles, belts and braces, packaging film and sheeting, navigating and calculating instruments, electrical insulation, safety-glass interlayers, wearing apparel, shower curtains, can lining and corrosion-resistant coatings.

Wartime uses include electrical insulation for naval vessels and aircraft, for signal corp wiring and lip microphones. They include foodbags and waterbags, drug packages, shoe parts, Arctic tents, raincoats and ponchos, ground cloths and guncovers for the quartermaster corps. Ordnance uses include fire-control equipment, range calculators, fuse covers, powderbag covers, and heavy gun paulins. The air corps uses vinyl-resin-based wing paulins, navigating instruments, grommets, gaskets, upholstery, floor matting, various tubing, and wiring supports.

Postwar uses should include wearing apparel, both coated and unbacked, packaging films, consumer goods, luggage and upholstery materials, home-decorating articles, such as wainscoting, wall finishes, drapery, and floor coverings, household articles, such as window screens, lighting fixtures, shower curtains, and tablecovers, insulation for all types of low-voltage wiring. Aircraft and automotive fields will use safety glass, molded and extruded parts having improved aging and oil resistance over previously used rubber parts, seat and body upholstery, and colorful nonrigid knobs for dashboard instruments, to mention only a few.

Turner Leaves Davis Paint Co. To Be Management Consultant

Alan E. Turner has resigned as vice-president and merchandising director of the H. B. Davis Paint Company, Baltimore, to become account executive for the Burton Bigelow Organization, this city. He has also retired as executive vice-president of the John W. Masury & Son, Inc., formerly of Brooklyn, but now a subsidiary of the H. B. Davis Company since 1942.

N. Y. Paint Club To Discuss Postwar

Postwar production and marketing problems and the part that government may be counted upon to play in the transition from wartime to peacetime conditions are to be presented to and discussed by members of the New York, Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association at the next afternoon and evening dinner meeting of that organization, to be held in the Biltmore hotel March 23.

An address on the "Postwar Marketing Outlook" will be delivered by Julius Klein, of the Department of Commerce; Donald R. Richberg, formerly general counsel for NRA, will speak on "Political Angles and Ankleworms"; Robert Solinsky, latterly affiliated with the National, Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, will talk on containers, and Dr. Gustav Peck, of WPB, will outline present and future manpower situations.

Mica Production Program Criticized

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board's handling of mica production program was sharply criticized by the so-called Truman Committee of the Senate in its Third Annual Report made public March 5 for the standards which it, together with the Metals Reserve Company, have established for usable domestic mica and its failure to encourage the use of a mechanical testing device for assaying the quality of mica.

The committee charged that as a result of the manner in which Colonial Mica Corporation, agent of the Metals Reserve Company, which acquires mica for sale to fabricators and manufacturers, has operated, it has done little to gain the confidence of the domestic mica producing industry, and by fostering a policy of imposing tight specifications and trade practices entirely new to American miners, has forced the closing down of numerous mines which otherwise might still be in production.

The report said that at the time of the committee's hearings last June there was considerable evidence that Colonial Mica Corporation had failed to accomplish the purpose for which it was created. The committee's continued investigation reveals that this situation has not been relieved, it was added.

Flake Bronze Powder Gets Some Exemptions

Makers, distributors and users of flake type bronze powder were advised by the War Production Board February 28 that they have been relieved of much paper work through the removal of the requirement for filing WPB form 2959 when seeking authorization to accept delivery of this powder. This WPB ruling is in the nature of a corollary to the elimination of this powder from the definition of copper and copper base alloy powder, as set forth in an amendment to order M-9.

But supplementary order M-9-c-3, as amended December 28, 1942, continues to prohibit the delivery of this powder when produced after March 31, next. Yet, when this powder is produced on or before March 31 or is released as a result of an appeal from the restrictions of orders M-9-c and M-9-c-3, it may be delivered and used without restriction. However, this powder may be produced only for use in making non-decorative decalcomanias, shipbottom paint and drift signals.

Washington Paint Club Studies Wartime Problems

A ways and means committee has been appointed by the Washington Paint Club to take up the question of immediate wartime problems such as how best to serve the trade, truck deliveries, salesmen, clerical help, inventories.

Koster Kuenen Has N.Y. Office

Koster Kuenen, Inc., Sayville, N. Y., has opened an office for marketing of the company's products at 70 Pine street, New York City. The telephone number is WHitehall 4-4696.

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Firm conditions continued to feature the oils and fats market during the week. An active inquiry was noted, but actual trading was limited to moderate quantities for prompt deliveries, owing to the lack of offerings. Prices were firm at ceilings.

Because the current seasonal production of tallow and greases was taxing producers' storage facilities War Food Administration announced that users will be permitted to maintain a 90-day inventory, beginning February 25, instead of a 60-day limitation. However, within the next several weeks, when production tapers off, it is planned to return to the 60-day inventory. WFA also announced that a maximum of 50,000,000 pounds of Federal inspected rendered pork fat for use in soapmaking may be purchased by the industry through June 30, 1944. Soapers who do not have ration bank accounts should file requests for form FDA-695.

Fulfillment of contracts for soybeans of the 1943 crop entered prior to February 24, 1944, for delivery prior to September 30, 1944, is permitted by the OPA in an amendment which became effective simultaneously with new regulation on soybeans issued February 24. This action, effective March 1, was taken at the request of the CCC which had encouraged the purchase and storage of soybeans by a few processors in terminal elevators. Prices in the contracts involved may exceed the maximum price in the regulation due to storage and interest charges. The price of soybean meal or oil will not be affected.

Because the current exceptional hog slaughter is resulting in the production of more lard than can be used for edible purposes, the War Food Administration will permit the purchase of 50,000,000 pounds during March for soap making. Deliveries of lard to soap manufacturers must be completed by March 31.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated. — Deliveries against current contracts going forward steadily. New business was moderate.

Cashew Shell.—Recent arrivals totaling 2,086 drums were noted.

Corn.—Offerings continued scarce. Production was reported somewhat larger at Western mills, but the output is still below demand.

Cottonseed.—Steady call absorbing offerings of edible oil. Prices firm at ceilings. Sales of two tankcars of refined oil were noted at 14.31c. per pound, for March delivery, early in the week.

Oiticica.—Stocks on the spot were limited and closely held. Offerings continued scarce with users showing an active inquiry.

Olive.—In the absence of available wholesale quantities, trading was restricted to the retail trade.

Soybean. — Steady with offerings scarce and inadequate to cover demand.

Tung.—Spot supplies small. Some 187 pounds of oil was offered by the War Production Board, Regional Redistribution Office Division, Empire State building, this city.

Chicago, Mar. 3.—In general the market is holding strong and the tone is good. Ruling prices are:—Coconut, crude, West coast, 8c. per pound. Corn oil, crude, mills, 12¾c. per pound; refined, edible oil, 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16c. to 16¼c., drums, less than car lots. Peanut oil, crude, Southeast, 13c. per pound. Soybean oil, crude, Decatur, 11¾c. per pound; refined, unbleached, undeodorized, 12.59c. per pound.

Flaxseed

Demand was active. Receipts were reported heavier and readily absorbed. Domestic markets remain firm.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	May
Saturday	$3.05	$3.05
Monday	3.05	3.05
Tuesday	3.05	3.05
Wednesday	3.05	3.05
Thursday	3.05	3.05
Friday	3.05	3.05

Minneapolis, March 3.—Active demand for flaxseed continued during the week. Receipts of seed were in larger volume. Seed sales were being cancelled. Farmers reported to be planning to produce more feed grains than flaxseed.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
This week	210,500	151,500	61,500	33,000
Since Sept. 1	17,633,500	12,589,000	2,433,800	944,500

Buenos Aires, March 3.—No flaxseed offerings. Exports this week totaled 154,000 bushels to the Continent. Visible supply, 12,283,000 bushels.

Linseed Meal. — Situation has become tighter. Offerings scarce, with buyers pressing for deliveries.

Minneapolis, March 3.—Meal situation becoming worse. Government taking quota regularly, while offerings to other consumers continue at low ebb. Market firm.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week	13,740,000	10,320,000
Since Sept. 1	303,382,000	290,500,000

Chicago, Mar. 3.—Movement of linseed meal was light. Ruling price in sacks, March, Chicago, $48.83 per ton.

Linseed Oil

Buying interest in the local market continued spasmodic though a moderate volume of business was placed mainly for prompt requirements during the week. Prices were firm at ceilings. More interest was manifested regarding the probable flaxseed acreage for 1944. Private estimates indicate a reduction of up to 50 percent in North Dakota and Montana as compared with 1943 crop. In other sections of Northwest it was reported that farmers were turning from flaxseed plantings to feed grains, the principal objection to flaxseed being that the ceiling price is much lower than for wheat and barley. Boiled linseed oil exports under the lend-lease act totaled 824,434 pounds for the year ending December 31, 1943, as reported by the War Food Administration.

Minneapolis, March 3.—Trading in linseed oil slackened during the week. Users were taking good-sized quantities against current contracts.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week	6,000,000	6,060,000
Since Sept. 1	171,030,000	166,890,000

Chicago, Mar. 3.—Volume of business in linseed oil has been fair. Ruling prices are:—Tankcar, 14.3c. per pound; drums, car lots, 15.3c.; drums, less than car lots, 15.7c.

Cottonseed Oil

Trading in refined cottonseed oil in the local market was limited to two contracts for March delivery at 14.31c. per pound early in the week. Prices of other positions were unchanged and nominal. Crude oil situation was firm but unchanged with occasional sales noted. Cottonseed and peanut meals continued in a tight position, while an easier trend was noted in soybean meal due to increased offerings and higher prices than cottonseed and peanut. Advices from the Southeast reported heavy rains have retarded farm preparations.

Prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
March	....	....	14.00-14.31
May	....	....	14.00 nom.
July	....	....	14.00 nom.

Cash, refined oil, 14.00c. nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Chicago, Mar. 3.—Cottonseed oil is in fairly good call, but tone of the market is merely steady. Refined, edible oil, 16¼c. to 16½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16¾c. to 17c., drums, less than car lots.

Cake and Meal

Interest in cake and meal has slackened to some extent. Offerings of soybean meal more liberal, resulting in an easier tone. Peanut and cottonseed meals were scarce and steady.

Memphis, Mar. 2.—Oil mills sold far ahead and are disposed to scatter sales

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
195.3	195.3	195.3	193.6

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

so various buyers can be supplied. Cottonseed meal continues in tight position, but easier situation developing in soybean meal at Southern points, owing to price being considerably higher than cottonseed and peanut meals. Continuous heavy rains have delayed farm preparations.

Fatty Acids

Consumers continued to absorb good-sized quantities against current contracts. Offerings were restricted, with buyers showing an active inquiry. The War Food Administration reported exports of fatty acids under the lend-lease act totaling 12,000 pounds, and stearic acid 22,000 pounds for the year ending December 31, 1943.

Chicago, Mar. 3.—Fatty acids business is active and the tone of the market firm.

Fish Oils

The War Food Administration has terminted FD order No. 59 which required producers of crude fish oils to set aside a part of their production for government purchase. The order has been in effect since July 1, 1943. Under FDO No. 59, producers have been setting aside the second, the sixth and every sixth tankcar (60,000 pounds) of fish oil thereafter from their 1943-44 output.

Menhaden.—Trading was moderate on the spot market. Offerings continued light.

Baltimore, Mar. 1.—Demand for menhaden oil was at a standstill. Fishing off the Florida coast is expected to start early in April and in the north sometime in June.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—The local market remains in a firm position. Inquiry was active with offerings still restricted to limited quantities.

Tallow.—Consuming demand continued active. Production sold well ahead, resulting in light offerings.

Animal Oils

Degras.—All grades continued in a limited supply. Trading was moderate. Prices remain firm.

Lard.—An active inquiry noted. Offerings light. Market in strong position.

Waxes

Dealers in carnauba wax reported arrival of a substantial quantity of material—a total of 8,374 bags—which was moved, almost without exception, direct from wharf to consumer. Mighty little remained for warehousing against new business that might develop in prompt delivery.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Pricewise, the drug and fine chemical market last week was featured by reductions in the quotations on calcium and soda pantothenate. Developments effected by Federal agencies and either immediate or potential in their effects included:—Allocation of hydrogen peroxide, soda peroxide, and soda perborate; quarterly, instead of monthly, citric acid allocation; allotment of sugar to drug and medicine makers at 100 percent of the comparable months of their takings in the 1941 base period; announcement of a new and overall retail price regulation to become effective about June next; changes in the maximum import price regulation to set lower import ceilings by limiting importers' costs; announcement of new rules to govern 'special sales" of idle and excess materials but excepting medicine, fats and oils from the broader provisions; and, finally, the granting of permission to makers of packaged drugs and cosmetics who sell substantially all their output to a single distributor for marketing, to apply for increases in their ceiling prices.

Soda peroxide, soda perborate, and hydrogen peroxide, moved from control by directive to control through allocation, will be supplied fully for antiseptic purposes but less is likely to be permitted for textile finishing. With drug and medicine makers getting 100 percent of the sugar consumed in their 1941 base period, bakers and cereal makers will be held to 80 percent, and other industrial consumers will be reduced to 70 percent; they had received 80 percent. Effective April 1, revenue taxes on alcohol will be $9 instead of $6 per proof gallon, an advance which is in the new tax law passed by Congress over the President's veto late in the previous period.

Offerings of diacetone alcohol, formaldehyde, and crude as well as yellow distilled glycerin listed in some of our market reports were made by the Regional Division of the War Production Board, Empire State Building, New York City, and sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

Acid, Ascorbic. — Lend-lease purchases in December totaled 58,375 pounds. Total for all 1943 was 151,930 pounds. During 1943, 97,635,000 tablets were bought by the War Food Administration for lend-lease. WFA bought 15,848,000 tablets on February 17.

Acid, Citric.—On February 29, the War Production Board placed this acid under General Allocation Order No. M-300, revoking order No. M-321 by which it was previously controlled. The shift was made in the interest of simplification and in placing allocation on a quarterly basis will affect a saving in paper work. The acid was formerly allocated monthly. War Food Administration lend-lease purchases in 1943 totaled 1,842,658 pounds. December operations were 373,080 pounds.

Acid, Nicotinic.—Total 1943 purchases made by the War Food Administration for lend-lease were 2,547 pounds.

Acid, Tartaric.—If England is to receive sufficiently large quantities of raw material to take care of demands for tartaric acid arising in the Eastern Hemisphere, the United States may well look to its sources for further quantities of raw material. This country needs raw material available in North Africa and that area is the logical source from which British tartaric acid makers would get raw material. Since the United States never has been a substantial exporter of tartaric acid, the recent hemispheric division of sales areas would appear to benefit only the British. It is hard to see where stocks for use in the United States will be increased by reason of any elimination of exports from the U. S., to the Eastern Hemisphere.

Alcohol.—Congress passed the new tax bill over the President's veto and, hence, on April 1, pure ethyl alcohol on a tax paid basis will have to be advanced in price to the extent that the new bill increases the tax on alcohol in whatever form. The tax will be $9 per proof gallon on April 1. It had been $6 under the old law. A drawback of $6 per proof gallon. It would appear that 190 proof tax paid pure ethyl alcohol on April 1 will be priced at $17.60 per wine gallon. This is on the basis of tax free ethyl alcohol at 50c. per gallon.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Calcium pantothenate, 10c. per gram.
Soda pantothenate, 10c. per gram.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
243.7	243.7	243.9	241.5

Calcium Pantothenate. — Effective February 28, manufacturers reduced quotations to the basis of 15c. per gram. The same price was established on soda pantothenate.

Carotene.—War Food Administration lend-lease purchases in 1943 totaled 16,363 pounds.

Castor Oil.—Plentiful supplies are available and seem likely so to continue for an indefinite period of time. The reserve in raw material stocks runs high and increases in size virtually every week. The latest addition to such stocks totals 2,790,600 pounds and the total added since January 1 last has now reached 51,973,250 pounds.

Chicago, Mar. 1.—Castor oil prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Diacetone Alcohol. — Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from surplus inventories 54 gallons.

Fishliver Oils.—Stocks of all potencies reported light. Processors reported bidding actively for livers. Production behind requirements. Seattle reports receipts of 18,624 pounds soupfin shark carcasses over five-day period ended February 18. Mexican deliveries slow. San Francisco only fair. War Food administration lend-lease purchases in 1943 totaled 228,188 pounds.

Los Angeles, March 1.—The trade admits there is no business in fish liver oils as such excepting in very high potencies and that purchasers of shark livers are paying the equivalent of 16c. to 17c. per million units on oil that would have a ceiling of a couple of cents lower. It is pointed out that end-users can or could afford to buy livers and then pay processing tolls on these livers in order to insure themselves a supply of oil that they are apparently unable to buy in the open market. Certainly, it appears rather impossible to buy medium or low potency oils in the market, yet such oils are being made and consumed. Liver prices, inconsistent with ceiling prices for the finished oil, is the obvious answer. Soupfin shark carcasses landed at Seattle for the week ending February 26 amounted to 76,289 pounds, showing a considerable increase over last week.

Formaldehyde.—WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from surplus inventories 500 pounds.

Glycerin.—Plentiful stocks are suggested by the more liberal allocation policy of the WFA. WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from surplus inventories 1,000 pounds of crude, and 8,000 pounds of yellow distilled glycerin.

Chicago, March 1—Glycerin prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Menthol. — London has reported offerings of Brazilian menthol at prices exceeding the official quotations set some time back by the Bank of Brazil at $29 per kilo. So far as this market is in receipt of advices, there has been no lower prices developed at the source, despite some recent expectations along that line. Arrival of six cases noted.

Mercurials.—Firm, stable prices prevailed. Raw material may have been slightly steadier. At least, no further

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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price recessions were noted. Demand routine.

Methyl Acetone.—Movement routine and more than sufficient stocks were reported to be available. Situation very quiet.

Milk Powder.—War Food Administration lend-lease purchases in December were:—Skimmed, 30,326,448 pounds; whole, 711,218 pounds. Total purchases, 1943, were:—Skimmed, 230,410,153 pounds; whole, 18,000,447 pounds.

Quicksilver.—Market quiet. Plentiful supplies and general tendency of the market has turned consumers into a conservative approach to the market. They still process high priced metal and purchases made now are used to create a lower average cost.

San Francisco, March 1.—Small spot sales were reported to have been effected at $135 per flask within the past few days and sellers' ideas of price have undergone a definite upward revision lately. In fact, there are a number of bullish aspects to the market at present, what with mines closing because of low prices, extremely unfavorable weather and a recent buying movement that took some of the surplus metal from sellers' warehouses. The feeling is that the low has been reached, at least for the present, and that the market has turned back.

Saccharin.—War Food Administration lend-lease purchases in December were 4,490 pounds. The total for 1943 was 8,840 pounds.

Soda Panthothenate.—Producers on February 28 reduced prices to 15c. per gram. The same price was set on calcium panthothenate.

Sorbose.—War Food Administration 1943 purchases for lend-lease account totaled 60,466 pounds.

Riboflavin.—In December, the War Food Administration bought 47 pounds for lend-lease. Its total of 1943 purchases was 308 pounds.

Thiamine Hydrochloride.—The total of War Food Administration lend-lease purchases in 1943 was 31,336 pounds.

Surplus Goods Plan Outlined by Treasury

—Continued from page 3

bers would meet in New York March 9 to discuss the problem further.

Mr. Frailey has expressed the hope to Mr. Sullivan that some way will be found to dispose of the surplus products abroad through various relief organizations so that they would not prove a burden on the domestic market. He pointed out that the drug industry will not be faced with a reconversion problem after the war, because it merely expanded its operations to meet the increased demands of war while at the same time continuing to fill the needs of consumers.

Mr. Sullivan told him, Mr. Frailey said, that the relief organizations would be canvassed and given first choice in the matter, but indicated at the same time that there probably would be considerable quantities of materials which the relief organizations could not dispose of abroad, and these would have to be returned to the domestic channels of trade.

Some idea of the thinking that is going on in government on the problem was given by Mr. Sullivan in a speech before the New Hampshire Chamber of Commerce at its annual dinner at Manchester. There he said that the Treasury Department would ask industry to formulate two plans of distribution, the first to be operative during the period from now until the end of the war, and the second to take care of the distribution of the vast surpluses that will follow the end of the war. He refused to accept either of two suggestions that have been advanced in some quarters—that the surplus goods either be (1) destroyed or (2) locked up in sealed warehouses until some future date when they might be introduced into the markets without jeopardizing the economy. He said of the first suggestion that he could foresee no combination of circumstances that could in any way justify the destruction of five cents' worth of usable goods. As to the second suggestion his conclusion was that such surpluses, even though locked in sealed warehouses, would hang like the sword of Damocles over American industry until absorbed in the domestic markets.

Mr. Sullivan continued:—

Today, the best solution of this problem seems to be the rapid and equitable distribution of all such goods as fast as the armed services find them to be in surplus.

Between now and the end of the war, in most commodities, we shall enjoy a seller's market. Today there exist unsatisfied demands in the civilian economy, and not only are civilians short of many commodities but the retail stores of this country, the hardware stores, the plumbing supply concerns, the drygoods stores, are short of things to sell. It is our conclusion that we can provide the most equitable distribution of these commodities among the civilian population by disposing of them through regularly established trade channels.

It is our intention that the people who are in position to perform a useful service in the disposition of these articles shall be allowed to make a fair, honorable profit on the transaction. It is our determination that the ultimate consumer will not suffer from unreasonable markups by any of these distributors. We are resolved that such commodities as come into our possesion will be disposed of in lots of a size which will give the small town merchant the same opportunity to fill his requirements as the largest department store in the land enjoys.

Colton Has New Tablet Press

Arthur Colton Company has published a pamphlet describing its new rotary tablet press. Copies may be obtained by writing the company at 2600 E. Jefferson avenue, Detroit 7, Mich., mentioning the REPORTER.

War Contracts Board Personnel Set

—Continued from page 3

Adjustment Board, and Carman G. Blough, War Production Board representative. W. James MacIntosh has been appointed general counsel to the War Contracts Board.

The authority of the board applies to renegotiation for war contractors' fiscal years ended after June 30, 1943, while authority of the Joint Price Adjustment Board—established last October by voluntary action of the various individual departmental boards—applies to war contractors' fiscal years ended before July 1, 1943. All legal authority on renegotiation is lodged in the War Contracts Board which, among other things, has the responsibility for fixing policies, principles, interpretations and procedures.

As provided by Congress, the War Contracts Board has delegated certain of the authorities conferred on it by Congress to the heads of the various governmental agencies that have been administering renegotiation of war contracts. The delegation of authority will provide the means of continuing the actual conduct of renegotiation through the organizations with which the contractors are familiar.

Regulations regarding the filing of financial and other data by each war contractor, made mandatory by the new law, are under the direction of the new War Contracts Board, which approved a "Standard Form of Contractor's Report" for filing information to make it possible to determine whether or not renegotiation should be initiated with the contractor.

The board expects to release promptly similar forms for construction contractors and for brokers and agents. This is in accordance with the provision of the new law to the effect that contractors and subcontractors subject to renegotiation are required to file data prescribed by the board. In the case of contractors whose fiscal years have already closed, such filing must be on or before June 1, 1944. In the case of contractors whose fiscal years have not yet closed, such filing must be on or before the first day of the fourth month following the close of their fiscal years.

Harold C. Lee has joined the Allan J. Harris Company, New Orleans, La. The Harris Company represents Cochrane Corporation.

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Philipp Bros. Opens Balto., Phila. Branches

Philipp Brothers, Inc., this city, has opened branch offices in Baltimore and Philadelphia. The Baltimore office, located at 325 West Pratt street, is under the direction of Fred S. Mueller, who has been identified with the chemical sales industry in the Baltimore area for fifteen years. The Philadelphia office, located at 34 North Front street, is under the management of William J. Nolan, who has been identified with the sale of chemicals in the Philadelphia territory for more than thirty years. Mr. Nolan started his business career with the Grasselli Chemical Company and later joined Ellis Jackson & Co. and subsequently entered business on his own account.

Fred S. Mueller

Philipp Brothers also maintains branches and carries warehouse stocks at Hartford, Conn., Providence, R. I., and Boston, in addition to New York.

Alcohol Production Increase Asked

—Continued from page 4

ation being given at this time to resumption of beverage alcohol production.

Officials revealed that the 1944 supply is expected to exceed the 593,000,000 gallons January estimate by 16,000,000 gallons. This is partially offset by an estimated increase of 6,000,000 gallons in requirements, which were previously estimated at 632,000,000 gallons.

The improvement in the supply situation reflects the recently concluded agreements with Cuba and an anticipated 6,000,000-gallon gain in production in the Gulf area. The full effect of the increased alcohol imports will not be felt during the present calendar year, however, according to the officials, but the increased importation of blackstrap molasses will mean that part of the load of the alcohol program will be taken off grains.

Grain consumption in alcohol production totaled 12,100,000 bushels in January, it was reported. Of this amount 51.1 percent was whole wheat, 21 percent granular wheat flour, 5.8 percent corn, 0.9 percent rye, 9.5 percent malt and 11.6 percent other grains, primarily sorghum.

Demands in 1944 for direct military and lend-lease uses combined are now expected to be some 13,000,000 gallons below the January estimate, but officials anticipate that the synthetic rubber program will require 19,000,000 gallons more than the January figure of 328,000,000 gallons.

Estimated requirements are classified as follows:—

	Gallons of 190-proof alcohol— 1942	1943	1944
Direct military	52,000,000	41,000,000	38,000,000
Lend-lease	25,000,000	63,000,000	56,000,000
Synthetic rubber	.....	127,000,000	347,000,000
Indirect military and civilian	120,000,000	148,000,000	165,000,000
Antifreeze	29,000,000	51,000,000	32,000,000
Total	226,000,000	430,000,000	638,000,000

The status of three new alcohol plants which are now being brought into production and means of providing some additional capacity from non-food sources also were discussed at the advisory committee meeting. An additional 2,000,000 annual production is expected from the sulphite liquor plant at Puget Sount, construction of which has already been approved, while plans are under consideration for securing at 12,000,000 a year more by recovery installations at the butadiene plants, it was said.

Other alcohol sources under consideration include wood, sugar, potatoes, petroleum gases and ammonia plant conversion to methyl alcohol production.

Chemicals Bureau officials reported that the alcohol plant of the Grain Processing Corporation at Muscatine, Ia., which began production in the last week of December, is expected to be operating at 80 percent of its 8,750,000-gallon annual capacity by the end of March. Priorities for the $2,500,000 project were issued in March, 1943, and it was built from the ground up in 10 months.

The $4,000,000 Kansas City plant of the National Distillers Products Corporation, for which priorities were issued in February of last year, is expected to be operating at 100 percent of its 15,000,000-gallon capacity in April or May, it was said.

The third plant now coming into production is that of the Farms Crops Processing Corporation of Omaha. Priorities for this plant were issued in January, 1943. It will cost $4,500,000 and will have a rated annual production of 17,500,000 gallons.

During the hearings before the senate committee, considerable interest was shown by the investigators in the plans for expansion of the synthetic alcohol production. Paul Hadlick, counsel for the committee, said that it understood that the rated capacity of the plants is 72,000,000 gallons, but the plants have not as yet produced over 60,000,000 gallons. Dr. Morgan blamed this on the shortage of ethylene gas, which prompted Mr. Hadlick to say that the cheapness of synthetic alcohol is the availability of ethylene gas, and synthetic alcohol is not cheap when plants have to be built to make ethylene gas.

Mr. Boyer confirmed a report by Mr. Hadlick that consideration is being given by the WPB to the building of a new synthetic alcohol production plant. He said it was a joint effort of the Continental Oil Company and U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

Mr. Boyer also said that the Chemical Bureau has solicited proposals for making alcohol from sulphite liquor from all the plants which it was thought would have a sufficient quantity of the liquor available for conversion into alcohol, but aside from the Puget Sound project, the only response received was from a firm in Florida, and it is now working on a plan for submission to the WPB later.

Questioned as to the difference in investment costs for the various processes of making alcohol, Dr. Morgan said that it was his understanding that in the case of the three grain alcohol plants completed, the investment amounts to about $300,000 per 1,000,000 gallons of alcohol. The Puget Sound project investment is $450,000 per 1,000,000 gallons, while the investment costs for the synthetic alcohol is somewhere between these two figures.

Mr. Hadlick also inquired into the costs to the government of obtaining alcohol from the California high wine distillers, and added that he has been told that these distillers are not producing at "anywhere near their rated capacity," but could, if proper steps were taken, produce the entire extra 30,000,000 gallons of alcohol now sought.

Wood Chemical Co. Plant Planned for Oregon

A $3,600,000 plant to produce alcohol, rubber, plastics, yeast proteins for feeds and other by-products from waste wood, is being designed by Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Inc., architects and engineers, of 800 Marquette building, Detroit, Mich., and they will recommend to the War Production Board the use of a 30-acre tract of land in Springfield, Oregon, as a site. The plant will be operated by the Willamette Valley Wood Distillation Company, whose firm name will be changed to Wood Chemical Company.

Tin Tubes Turn-in Requirement Revoked

The requirement for turning in collapsible tin tubes in which shaving and dental cream, as well as all such tubes containing medicinals, expired March 1. However, H. M. Faust, director of the Salvage Division of the War Production Board, requested that all such tubes be returned in March so that approximately 1,271,609 pounds of tin may be recovered.

Nylon Plant in Tennessee Planned for Postwar

A site near Chattanooga, Tenn., is being considered by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, as the location of a postwar nylon yarn plant, E. K. Gladding, manager of the company's nylon division, has announced. Final action will depend on numerous matters still to be worked out, he said.

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OPD—3-6-1944 57

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● Effective February 28, 1944, all vitamin A concentrates are controlled by War Production Board Allocation Order M373.

To obtain supplies of DPI's Distilled Vitamin A Ester Concentrates and Myva-Dry Vitamin A Powder, (for monthly amounts in excess of 500 million units) it is now necessary for customers to secure specific authorization from the War Production Board on form WPB 2945.

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Obituaries

—Continued from page 4

corporated for the purpose of utilizing or salvaging the war plants of the du Pont company which were no longer needed. In 1921 he was re-elected as a member of the executive committee and continued as a member of that committee until his retirement in 1930.

W.G. Dickinson

William G. Dickinson, manager of the Chicago branch of the Durkee Famous Foods Division of the Glidden Company, died unexpectedly February 25 in Long Beach, Calif. Surviving are his wife, two sons and a daughter.

Frederick E. Faulkner

Frederick E. Faulkner, inventor of the oil-cutting process that bears his name, former superintendent of the Bayonne plant of the Tidewater Associated Oil Company, died March 1 in Bayonne, N. J. He was eighty years of age.

Bevis Longstreth

Bevis Longstreth, founder and president of the Thiokol Corporation, manufacturer of synthetic rubber, died in this city March 1. He was fifty years of age.

Surviving are his wife, two daughters and a son.

John C. Robinson

John C. Robinson, president of the Robinson Wagner Company, chemical manufacturer, with a plant in Mamaroneck, N. Y., and offices in this city, died February 25 in a hospital in Port Chester, N. Y. He was fifty years of age.

Born in this city, Mr. Robinson studied chemical engineering at Cooper Union Institute. He was vice-president of the Hummel & Robinson Corporation, chemical manufacturer, this city, from 1916 until the Robinson Wagner firm was organized twelve years ago.

Surviving are two sons, Robert and John C. jr., his mother and three sisters.

Sigmond Saxe

Sigmond Saxe, president of the Saxe Cutch Corporation, importer of tanning extracts, died February 28 in this city. He was eighty-two years of age.

Mr. Saxe began his business career sixty-five years ago when modern techniques of leather tanning were undeveloped. In 1927 Mr. Saxe became president of the newly organized Philippine Cutch Corporation, manufacturer of the tanning extract cutch, made from the bark of mangrove trees which abound in the Philippine Islands and Borneo. Mr. Saxe dissolved the Philippine Cutch Corporation in 1939. He founded the Saxe Cutch Corporation in 1938.

Surviving are a daughter and a son.

Mrs. Edith C. Bedford, widow of Alfred C. Bedford, former chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, died recently in Norfolk, Conn.

Dwight C. Dorflinger, partner in the Dorflinger Glass Company, died February 28, in Honesdale, Pa. He was sixty-four years of age.

Mrs. C. Louis McSherry Alvarez, mother of John M. Alvarez of the Grasselli chemicals department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died February 28 in Sayville, L. I. She was seventy-two years of age.

In addition to her son John, other survivors are another son, two daughters, two sisters and a brother.

Adam J. Schellborn, superintendent of the oxygen plant of the Air Reduction Sales Corporation, Jersey City, died in Dunellen, N. J., February 28. He was fifty-one years of age.

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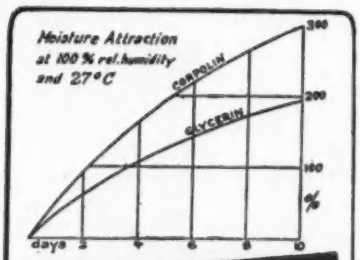

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Quotations on edible egg albumen and egg yolk were reduced during the week following revision of the control order of the Office of Price Administration covering egg products. Prices of leather and textile chemicals otherwise were unchanged. Demand for textile processing agents continues to be largely governed by work on war contracts. Call for items for essential manufacture remains active. However, inquiry for materials for civilian goods remains comparatively slow. The leather treating agents are holding the more active interest assumed in recent weeks.

The National Wool Marketing Corporation, acting as agent for the Defense Supplies Corporation, will hold the second auction sale of stockpile foreign wool in Boston on March 9. Offerings at the sale will approximate 12,000,000 pounds of Australian and South American wools. A meeting of textile mill sales agency heads and converters will be held in this city March 7, the cotton textile division of the WPB announced today. The meeting will take place at 10 a.m. in 60 Hudson street to discuss lend-lease procurements.

Manufacturers required by the War Production Board to produce demin will be granted limited price increases if such production would be at a loss, it was revealed by the Office of Price Administration February 24. The Commodity Credit Corporation reports that through February 19 it had received 1,607,100 notes covering 3,209,911 bales of 1943-crop cotton. Directions 54 and 55 issued January 29 under conservation order M-310 covering tanners of upper leather were amended February 25 by the WPB to clarify the exact sizes and types of shoes to which they pertain.

Chemicals

Ammonia Bichromate. — Supplies continue tight, although all essential requirements are reported as being satisfied. Under WPB allocation. Quotations show no change.

Hydrogen Peroxide. — Placed under formal allocation by WPB on February 28. Officials revealed that the directive under which the material has been distributed since December 1 had not curtailed consumption sufficiently to bring supplies and requirements into balance, and it was therefore necessary to place the material under General Order M-300. It was indicated that textile use of peroxide would be reduced under the allocation.

Potassium Prussiate.—Demand from representative consuming channels maintaining steady market tone.

Sodium Peroxide.—WPB has placed this material under formal allocation, together with sodium perborate and hydrogen peroxide. Supplies continue very tight. Market firm.

Soda Formaldehyde Sulfoxylate.—Short supply position unaltered. Schedule of quotations shows no change.

Sulphonated Oils. — Turkey red oil continues to be the most available among the sulphonated oils. Indications are that it will remain so for some time, since castor seed is arriving in this country regularly in fairly substantial quantities. An expanding interest is also reported in tall oil and sulphonated tall oil. The edible oils remain restricted by the food ration points required. Market tone steady.

Dyestuffs

Fustic.—Shipments on regular contract holding market in steady position.

Hypernic.—Call from representative consumers sustaining steady price schedule.

Potato Starch Plant Being Built in Wash.

The Northwest Chemurgy Cooperative, is building, at an estimated cost of $80,000, a potato starch plant at Ellensburg, Wash. Peter Jensen is manager.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Albumen, egg, edible, 5c. per lb.
Egg yolk, dom., 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
263.2	267.4	266.9	260.6

Logwood.—Quotations continue unchanged on rather good demand from normal users.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood. — Demand continues good, with producers reporting that reasonably prompt delivery can be made on normal orders. Market steady.

Albumen, Egg.—Supplies have eased slightly. Demand continues excellent. The OPA on March 1 announced a new price ceiling derivation for edible albumen and other egg products. Under the new order the price of granular material ranges from $1.80 per pound in car lot quantities, to $1.92 per pound in less than 100-pound lots. Prices are based on New York or Seattle shipment. Quotations of crystalline and powdered material are 5c. above granular.

The Department of Agriculture on February 23 reported that production of egg albumen during January amounted to 59,000 pounds, compared with 45,000 pounds in the same month of 1943. In the 1944 month, 21,000 pounds were produced from fresh shell eggs and 38,000 pounds from frozen eggs.

Egg Yolk.—New production of egg products expected to gradually ease supply position. Market firm. Egg yolk is among the egg products mentioned in a March 1 announcement by the OPA revising the price ceilings of such items. Under the new schedule, egg yolk prices range from $1.05 per pound in car-lot quantities to $1.15 per pound in less than 100-pound lots. The Department of Agriculture on February 23 reported that the output of egg yolk during January, 1944, amounted to 97,000 pounds, compared with 23,000 pounds in the 1943 month. The entire January, 1943, output was derived from fresh shell eggs. However, during the 1944 month, 35,000 pounds were derived from fresh shell eggs and 62,000 pounds from frozen eggs. Dried egg products manufactured with new and experimental specifications for, and sold to the Army were exempted from price control by the OPA February 28.

Starch, Corn.—Production continues to lag behind orders on producers' books. Schedule of prices steady. The visible supply of corn increased some 22,000 bushels during the week ended February 26 according to figures compiled by the Chicago Board of Trade. The War Food Administration also reported during the week that during December 14,274,835 pounds of cornstarch were purchased for lend-lease purposes.

Starch, Tapioca.—Ample stocks on hand to meet orders qualified under WPB limitation order. Market steady. Recent importations reported to have amounted to approximately 12,600 pounds.

Tanning Materials

Mangrove.—Recent imports into this country reported to total approximately 3,000 bags. Quotations unchanged.

Quebracho.—Continues to be called for at rather good rate. Market tone firm, with quotations of clarified extract particularly strong. Recent importations of quebracho extract into this country reported to have totaled approximately 11,100 bags.

A regulation providing for dollars-and-cents ceiling prices on quebracho and wattle bark extracts is reported to be under consideration by the OPA. Officials of the agency met with members of the industry in this city March 2 for a discussion of the regulation and said later that it was hoped that the order will be ready for issuance in about three weeks. At the present time the two tanning materials are priced under GMPR.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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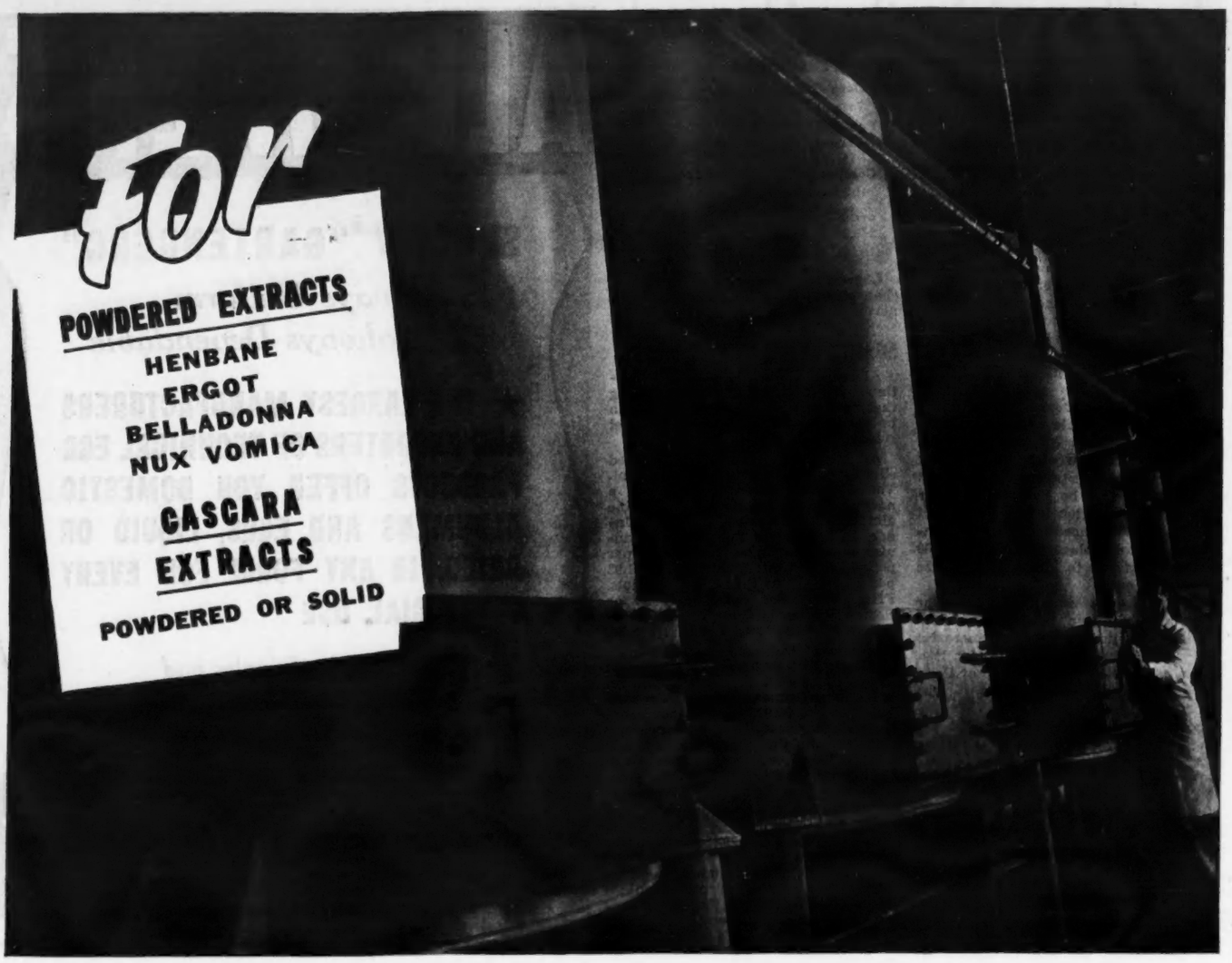

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Heavy demand for botanical drugs actually unobtainable, or available only in quantities rarely ever sold by local dealers in the past, prevailed last week. The activity present was restricted to crude drugs within those two categories. Where goods were available in fair to normal amounts, activity was occasional, irregular, and usually confined to very small quantities. When changes came in prices on medicinal crude drugs, the developopments were advances. In condimental materials—seeds, spices, and the like—the trend was down.

Carryover stocks in the domestic primary markets alone would force the need for large collections during the next season. It is only slightly less than amusing to study the few trade lists put out by primary market collection depot factors, hide and fur dealers, and others who take in crude drugs along with other but more greatly wanted merchandise.

For example, one such list in hand offers a total of 10,790 pounds of botanical drug merchandise that comprises twenty-eight individual items. Ten of the items offered are in milled form—powdered or ground. The remaining eighteen were in whole form in the following quantities per item offered:—

Pounds offered	Items offered
2,000	1
1,500	1
1,000	1
900	1
500	4
300	7
200	8
145	1
125	1
100	2
80	1
70	1
60	2
50	1
Small lot	1

Prices asked ranged from 15c. to $1.75 per pound. Twenty were held for under 50c. Three were quoted $1, $1.40 and $1.75 per pound for 200, 1,500, and 300 pounds respectively.

Ordinarily, such a list would have offerings in lots ranging from one to ten tons of merchandise per item and the one in hand serves as a clear example of the straits into which the supply situation has been plunged by an insufficient labor supply.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Not very active as to demand but definitely active in the matter of thorough maintenance of recently prevailing prices.

Fir. — Need takes up production rapidly and prevents accumulation of surplus supplies. Production of Oregon balsam is done under a short labor supply situation.

Barks

Black Haw.—Root bark was hard to get on the spot and almost obtainable in the country. The market was 75c. to 80c. per pound and definitely strong because of short supply.

Sassafras.—Select bark hard to get at any point. The holdover supply here and in the primary market will be far under normal.

White Pine.—The season for the largest consumption of white pine compound is about over. End of major demand for the market finds almost nothing obtainable in any quarter. Collection will have to be vastly stimulated this year.

Wild Cherry.—Thin bark almost unobtainable. Some say none is to be had. Nominal quotations are 16c. to 17c. per pound on thin natural and 22c. to 23c. on rossed thin green.

Beans

St. Ignatius.—Since this is a Philippine Island product, no replacement has been possible since Pearl Harbor nor can there be any until Manila is again garrisoned by United States troops.

Vanilla. — The scarcity of Bourbon beans is acute and although goods have been bought to come forward, arrival of the same must await allotment of steamer and cargo space for transport of the needed beans. The purchases were arranged some weeks back. Mexico will begin to ship its new crop beans shortly—about the middle of March. Every pound will be needed if the present situation in bourbon beans continues. Bourbons were up to $9.25 to $9.50 per pound.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Black haw, root bark, 5c. per lb.
Colombo root, 1½c. per lb.
Elder flowers, 2c. per lb.
Peppermint leaves, domestic, 3c. per lb.
Wild cherry bark, thin, natural, 1c. per lb.
rossed, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Laurel leaves, Greek, 2c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, $1 per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Anise, Mexican, 4c. per lb.
Cardamom, decorticated, 7c. per lb.
green, 13c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ¾c. per lb.
Clove, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, Cochin, bleached, ¼c. per lb.
unbleached, ¼c. per lb.
Calicut, 2c. per lb.
Hempseed, ½c. per lb.
Paprika, Portuguese, choice, 1c. per lb.
extra fancy, ¼c. per lb.
Chilean, good, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, red, chillies, Mombassa, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
261.7	261.2	261.1	253.6

Berries

Juniper.—Considering the situation in alcohol and other basic raw materials required if juniper berries are to be consumed in volume, the outlook for heavy consumption is not so good at this time.

Prickly Ash.—Little is being carried over and there is grave doubt about the amount likely to be gathered during the season that lies directly ahead. Not much demand at the moment.

Flowers

Clover.—The test of domestic botanical collection will start soon with the gathering of red clover flowers. There is practically no carryover and to supply need collection should be liberal.

Elder.—Quoted at 59c. to 60c. per pound and available mainly in small quantities. Attempts to stimulate liberal gathering are expected.

Saffron.—Spanish material moved but moderately but prices held close to the levels reached in the recent advance and the undertone remained firm despite the absence of much trading.

Gums

Arabic.—Undertones were possibly a shade steadier in local circles during the past week. At least there was no tendency further to shade the market and, for the most part, dealers with historical association with this market were disposed to maintain sorts at about 13c. per pound.

Gamboge.—For a long period of time no replacements have reached this market and hence the spot continues bare of supplies and a strictly nominal situation prevails.

Locust Bean.—Limited quantities find ready buyers. In fact, most goods reaching the spot are sold prior to arrival. The position, so far as most elements are concerned, remains nominal.

Herbs and Leaves

Laurel.—Greek material continued to advance, reaching the basis of 32c. to 33c. per pound during the past week.

Lobelia.—Mighty little stock remains in the hands of collectors and the spot supply was declared to be extremely moderate in size. Not a great deal of demand prevailed.

Peppermint. — Country prices are often higher than those quoted as the market for limited stocks when sold to regular customers. The local market was at least 60c. to 70c. per pound.

Senna.—Further arrivals totalling 871 bales of leaves were noted, aiding

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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BOLDO LEAVES
BORAGE FLOWERS
BUCHU LEAVES
CARAWAY SEED
CELERY SEED
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS
CHAULMOOGRA OIL
CLOVES, Zanzibar
COCILLANA BARK
COLOCYNTH PULP
COLOMBO ROOT
CORIANDER OIL AND SEED
CUMIN SEED
DANDELION ROOT
DILL SEED, Indian
ERGOT OF RYE
FENNEL SEED, Indian
FOENUGREEK SEED
GENTIAN ROOT
GINGER, Jamaica, Calicut
GRAINS OF PARADISE
GUM ARABIC AMBER SORTS
GUM KARAYA
HELLEBORE ROOT WHITE
HERBA HERNIARIÆ
HERBE MENTHE
HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
KAMALA POWDER
LAUREL LEAVES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
LINDEN FLOWERS, with Leaves
MAHUANG, Chinese
MARJORAM LEAVES
NUX VOMICA
OAK MOSS
ORANGE OIL, Sweet
ORRIS ROOT
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
POPPY SEED, Indian
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
ROSEMARY LEAVES
ROSEMARY OIL
SAGE LEAVES
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SAVIN OIL
SAVORY
SENNA LEAVES AND PODS
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STROPHANTHUS SEED
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UVA URSA LEAVES
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consumers in maintaining fair output of their finished products.

Rosemary.—Portuguese leaves were slightly lower at 8c. to 8½c. per pound under the influence of a lessened demand for spot goods.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead.—Deliveries of new crop thus far fails to show any sharp increase in the number of gatherers at work in the primary market. Collection is expected to be conservative.

Ergot.—Holding in stable spot position and reported well maintained at foreign points still able to offer this market. Some wonder how Polish and Russian material will be marketed abroad after victory. "Will the old export channels be revived?" is being asked.

Papain.—Arrivals continue to reach this market, the latest being 67 cases and 14 half-cases. Stocks have been restored to very good balance.

Roots

Blood.—Most spot quarters have nothing to sell, and report little success in getting even odd-pound lots in the country.

Colombo.—Local quotations were up to 13c. to 14c. per pound with sellers beginning to show considerable reserve in the matter of open market orders.

Valerian.—No shortage exists but, of course, if any strictly USP root were available, it would be so only in the smallest kind of amounts. Root now being consumed here is the Indian variety.

Seeds

Celery. — Continued importations not only checked price advances but set values back to the basis of 23¾c. to 24¼c. per pound last week. The latest arrival was 741 bags.

Dill.—Indian seed continued to arrive. The latest landing was 1,579 bags and short supply has been relieved.

Cardamom. — Imports totaled 210 cases. Prices eased. Decorticated, $1.28 to $1.32 per pound; green, 95c. to $1.

Coriander.—Orders in the market cannot be filled. Goods offered last Summer from Morocco are still there.

Flea. — Importations totaling 260 bags were noted.

Hemp. — Limited activity led to shading of prices. Now 13½c. to 14c. per pound.

Poppy.—Domestic seed stocks—they never were very large—have disappeared.

Spices

Allspice.—Import quota restrictions removed.

Cinnamon.—Import quota held at 35 percent of base period.

Clove.—Zanzibar spice reported a shade lower at 17½c. to 18c. per pound. Quota restrictions withdrawn.

Ginger.—Calicut root down sharply to 25c. to 25½c. per pound. Bleached

—*Continued on page 70*

American Home Forms New Foreign Division

American Home Products Corporation, this city, has formed a new foreign division. Donald C. Townley has been elected vice-president in charge of the division. The move consolidates all foreign companies and export business into an operating division on a par with the five other operating divisions of the corporation.

Dr. Hale to Speak

Dr. William Jay Hale, of the Dow Chemical Company, will discuss The Shape of Industries to Come before a luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club of New York, Wednesday, March 8.

VANILLA BEANS

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CRUDE DRUGS

N. F.

Gelsemium Root

DESCRIPTION

Gelsemium sempervirens is a flowering, fragrant vine of southern swamps from Virginia to Florida, climbing twenty to fifty feet. Joseph de Jessieu, French botanist, cinchona bark investigator in 1735, named it, deriving the name from the Italian *Gelsomina*, meaning *jasmine*. Hence the common name "yellow jasmine." Wild woodbine, trumpet flower, and white poison vine are others. In 1821, Elliot's botany attributed narcotic properties to it.

CONSTITUENTS

Gelsemic acid	0.3 to 0.4 percent
Gelseminine alkaloid	0.2 to 0.5 percent
Gum	trace
Pectin	trace
Resins (2)	4.0 percent
Starch	trace
Volatile oil	0.5 percent

PROPERTIES

Alterative—change without perceptible evacuation.
Anti-aphrodisiac—blunts venereal appetite.
Emmenagogue—promotes menstruation.
Febrifuge—abates or ends fever.
Nervine—allays nervous excitment.

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

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TRADE From Forty Nations MARK

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Activity among those supplying raw materials to the flavoring, cosmetic, drug and medicinal industries was sharp throughout the past week. Lack of more than small stocks of most natural products confined transactions severely but since the development of substitutes and replacements has gone far since shortage in natural products began to develop, it was but natural that demand should have been heavy for goods to substitute for or to replace completely items no longer obtainable.

Dealers are still faced with an acute situation as concerns stocking and selling of domestic essential oils. Where goods can be imported, ceilings often permit purchase of replacement goods but when it comes to domestic oils, dealers are stymied for the most part.

Heavy on their shoulders lies the ceiling created for them by the General Maximum Price Regulation and, in many instances, producers' prices for domestic oils repose high above said GMPR limits. Although negotiations looking to relief for all have been underway for months past, the Office of Price Administration has yet to act in that direction. So far as announced achievements are concerned, there has been no progress made since OPA representatives met local dealers in a meeting held January 14. Since the time for planting new crops of peppermint, spearmint, and dill are almost at hand, some action would seem the least that dealers might expect. Meanwhile, many have stopped dealing in domestic oils rather than to do so at black-market prices.

An interesting development during the past week was the Office of Price Administration granting permission to ask for higher prices to those manufacturers of cosmetics who sell their packaged goods to a single agent who would distribute the output. Application for higher ceilings are to be made to the OPA.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
259.4	259.4	259.3	239.0

Essential Oils

Almond.—Very good demand revealed continued lack of normal stocks of sweet, expressed oil on this market. Hence, undertones and prices alike remained very firm.

Anise.—Quotations were noted but it is becoming increasingly difficult to be certain that quotations are actually backed with goods for prompt delivery. The fact seemed to be that reserves have dwindled almost to the vanishing point.

Apricot Kernel.—Very firm in all quarters. Demand was reported to be usually of moderate size and the total of trade was not large but replacement costs and conditions tended to keep values well supported.

Bois de Rose.—In view of the fact that goods expected from Brazil have yet to arrive here, values are holding firmer than might be expected. However, consumers who are aware of pending arrivals are disposed to hold aloof from the market in order to profit by price declines that may develop in the future.

Cananga.—Steady as to price and not subject to much demand. However, available supplies are possibly smaller than some estimate and the situation could develop a firmer trend without much difficulty.

Cedarleaf.—A strong position ruled locally because of the inability of many dealers to replace at prevailing cost in the primary market and still stay within the confines of the GMPR. The situation is acute as to supply because of the squeeze dealers are subject to at present.

Citronella.—Conditions continue to show strength in the primary market and advances in prices during recent weeks have been well maintained. Local undertones have strengthened but no further rise has taken place in prices.

Clove.—In the future there will be no quota restrictions on clove spice and the WFA order to that effect removed restrictions as of January 1 last. It remains to be seen what the effect may be on supplies of clove oil.

Coriander.—Those who would like to distill some Moroccan seed must wait such time as the various government agencies here and in North Africa decide to permit the export of known stores in that area. Stocks of oil on this market have become definitely small.

Dill.—Outlook seems to favor a fair production of oil from domestic weed but there is not much reason to expect that India will export much of this oil between now and the season of major consumption.

Eucalyptus.—Even Britain, which country should enjoy a favored position in matters of imports from Australia, is complaining of acute scarcity of this material in the London market. It surely is scarce enough on spot.

Geranium.—Minor quantities of this oil were still to be found occasionally on this market but for the most part major stocks have been mightily reduced and to some extent prices are close to a totally nominal basis. No signs of early resumption of shipments are noted.

Hemlock. — Country reserves are kept low by the inability of dealers here to pay the prices said to be warranted by the production costs prevailing at the source. The situation is comparatively tight.

Lemon.—There is not much surplus material loose in this market. An owner appears to exist for almost each pound of oil as it arrives on this market. Since the prospect of getting oil from Sicily and Italy at an early date appear poor, relief of short spot stocks does not appear to be immediately around the corner.

Lemongrass. Steady at the sources of supply and apparently firm on spot but there was no excessive demand for local supplies during the past week.

Nutmeg.—Distillers may find some interest in the fact that the WFA has raised import quotas on raw material from 60 percent to the basis of 70 percent, beginning January 1 last. The base period for calculations is the corresponding period in 1941. It is doubted that a raise in quota will provide a rise in imports of nutmegs for distillation purposes.

Orange.—There seems to be plentiful stocks of this oil available on this market at favorable prices and hence the situation as relates to the possible appearance of Italian or North African oil on this market fades into the background. However, there are those who remember what North African oil did to prices once before.

Peppermint.—It would be interesting to know how the peppermint farmers are approaching the season when, if ever, they must get peppermint roots into the ground. Before them spreads an uncertain price situation and it is probable that the prices at which they will be permitted to sell the 1944 crop would influence greatly the acreage planted this year. The short crop last year was mainly the result of uncontrollable nature. Poor prices for 1944 oil might mean a repetition of under-production.

Spearmint.—Production seems bound to be tied in with probable prices to be permitted farmers in disposing of the 1944 crop. The entire situation awaits governmental clarification.

Tansy.—Although not of the importance attached to peppermint and spearmint oils, production of this oil will be, in some measure, determinated by the probable prices that farmers can sell for when the crop is in. Such prices are a trifle uncertain at this time.

Wintergreen. — Country ideas regarding prices block many replacement operations with local dealers. Action by the federal price authorities would appear to absolutely necessary if dealers here are to continue distribution.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Aromatic Chemicals

An interesting development has been the increasing interest that Soviet citizens are showing in American aromatics. Two agencies operating on parallel but, at the same time, distinctly separate courses have been assigned the duty of surveying the American market as it is constituted at the present time. Since there have been definite inquiries for aromatic chemicals to be shipped to Russia, some have neglected another angle of the situation. The angle is that Russia will be seeking an outlet for Russian products, come the victory. Russia, before the war, had a definite program that looked to the time when production of essential oils and aromatic chemicals in the Soviet Union would turn the nation from an importing to an exporting country. At the present time the United States has no surplus for Russian absorption.

Menthol Price Ceiling Discussed

A small group of menthol importers, dealers and consumers met in this city on March 2 to discuss prices, trade practices, and possible dollars and cents price ceilings at all distribution levels with representatives of the Office of Price Administration. Attendance to the meeting was by invitation only and it was kept small to prevent its becoming unwieldy. Officials explained that they had no intention of slighting anyone and that those overlooked in the invitation may send their suggestions to the Export-Import Price Branch of OPA if they wish to have their views recorded. Since only Brazilian menthol is being imported now, invitations per se went to but a small section of the general importing - distributing - consuming menthol trade.

A. P. Woolfson, chief of the import section, Export-Import branch of OPA, Washington, and connected with the administration of the Maximum Import Price Regulation, directed the course of the discussion. An attempt was made to establish the price of menthol on August 20, 1943. Importers were somewhat loath to establish the price and they were then asked to assume that the price was $13 to $13.50 per pound, and to discuss the matter of price markups. Suggestions ranged from 10 percent to 15 percent, varying according to the quantity of menthol involved in any specific transaction.

OPA said the meeting was exploratory and called for the purpose of having those present supply it with certain data. No action was taken as the result of the gathering. It was believed that there is a possibility of OPA setting a price ceiling to limit the price which importers may pay in Brazil.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Despite indefatigable efforts on the part of the Petroleum Administrator for War and Office of Defense Transportation, collaborating with the Association of American Railroads—to relieve the shortage in most of the principal derivatives of petroleum urgently needed for essential civilian uses by assigning more tankcars for this purpose—the pinch in the supply of such heating oils as No. 2 fuel oil and kerosene and also in bunker, diesel and residual oils, solvents and liquefied gases, has been intensified within the past week along the Atlantic seaboard and especially in the Greater New York and New England areas.

The two government bureaus and the railway organization have been cooperating in an attempt to divert tankcars not required for the movement of war supplies to the conveyance of these petroleum products into civilian consuming channels. But, to date, their diversion of additional tankcars from carrying less essential oil products toward this objective has failed to reach more than meager proportions. And attempted recourse to tanktrucks for this mission in Eastern runs has been even less successful, inasmuch as most of these hitherto available motor carriers are now engaged in transporting petroleum derivatives to the Pacific Coast.

About the only hope of breaking this transportation bottleneck in the petroleum products industry lies in a speedy resumption of the work of the so-called "Little Inch" pipeline, running from the refineries of the Southwest into East coast consuming outlets. This 20-inch diameter pipeline, following virtually the same course as the 24-inch crude petroleum conveyor known as the "Big Inch" pipeline, suffered numerous breaks in its welded joints which necessitated a complete shutdown of operations, almost immediately after it was initially tested. It is now expected that this large-scale carrier of petroleum products will be reopened and moving unprecedentedly large gallonages of derivatives Eastward by March 15.

Meanwhile, refiners in the Middle West are complaining bitterly against the non-stop movement eastward of huge supplies of crude oil from their source in the Southwest through the "Big Inch" line, which is depriving these Midwest refiners of even a dribble of the 300,000 barrels daily thus reaching the refiners on the Atlantic seaboard. Yet the latter refineries are far from being satisfied with the flow thus received via this pipeline and are clamoring for still more.

Solvents and Diluents

Only passing interest has been shown by processors of petroleum solvents and other industrial naphthas within the past week in the action of the Office of Price Administration in transferring the provisions governing the pricing of these derivatives from its maximum price regulation No. 88 to that designated as 510 by amending both as these regulations and making their changed provisions effective February 28, as this has not resulted in any revision in the method of figuring price ceilings for these products, which retain their March, 1942, price base.

Aromatic Solvents. — A further tapering-off of the call for these high solvency aromatic naphthas has been noted within the past week, but a fair-sized business continues to be booked in both allocated and unallocated grades as well as in the aliphatics. Less difficulty is now being experienced by the processors in procuring enough of the all-xylene base for meeting their requirements, as offerings of this material are currently becoming much more liberal than at any time within the last fortnight, despite the recent tightening in the supply of available tankcars for making shipments from points of origin to users.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Buying on both military and civilian accounts continues to reach sizable proportions. Tone strong.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Fuel oil, Nos. 2 and 3 Western Pennsylvania, ¼c. per gal.
Lubricating oil, neutral, 0.25 pour test, 200 viscosity, Western Pennsylvania, 2c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

None

Lacquer Diluent.—An unabatedly brisk call is reported for this product. Market holding firm.

Mineral Spirit. — Moving steadily into consuming channels, with prices well maintained.

Rubber Solvent.—Synthetic rubber producers continue swelling their takings to greater aggregates daily. Market boiling over with activity and increasing strength.

Stoddard Solvent.—In keen demand from both military and civilian dry-cleaning interests. Price structure exceedingly strong.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Paint industry continuing to take moderate-sized quantities of this naphtha, with war production interests still absorbing the lion's share of offerings. Tone holding very strong.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, March 3.—The market for solvents and diluents continues firm on a good volume of buying. War requirements are still bulking large and suppliers appear to be having difficulty in meeting all needs.

Los Angeles, March 3.—Demand for solvents and diluents on the Pacific coast continues active. Paint and varnish thinners are in very brisk call and the allocated grades of the high solvency aromatic naphthas are still keenly sought.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Handicapped increasingly by the shortage in tankcar and tanktruck transportation facilities, the movement of this liquefied gas continues to be confined almost entirely to shipments into such war industries as 100-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber making. Hence, the amount available to home heating and non-military industrial users is still being held down to meager proportions. Market exceedingly strong.

Heptane.—Buying interest growing. Tone firm.

Hexane.—Continues in keen inquiry. Prices well maintained.

Octanes.—Moving in steadily increasing volume into consuming channels. Market firm.

Pentanes.—In mounting demand. No change in price structure.

Propane.—Dominated by the same conditions as prevailing in butane. Prices firmly held throughout the list.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes.—A steady purchasing movement continues to be noted in these waxes. Market steady throughout.

Paraffin.—Demand is still outstripping current production. A plethora of crude scale is at hand, but refining operations are failing to keep pace. The shortage in the relatively low melting points is even more pronounced than that in the higher melting points.

Petrolatums.—U. S. P., veterinarian and technical grades are continuing to move steadily into consuming channels, with prices well maintained.

White Mineral Oils.—A sizable buying movement is still reported in both U.S.P. and technical grades. Market shows great stability.

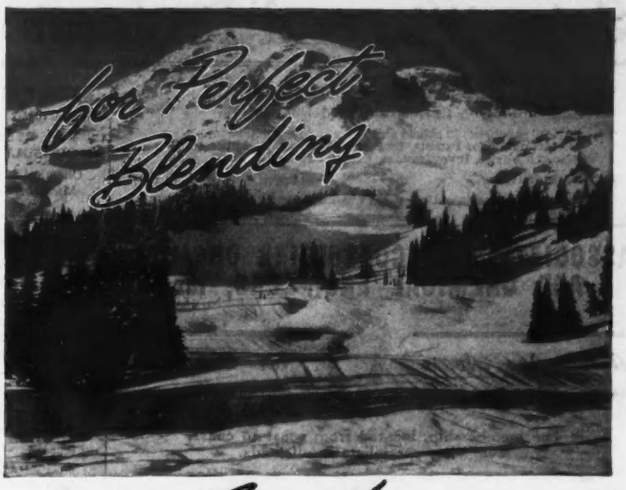
Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—According to an estimate made by the Bureau of Mines, the daily average supply of domestic crude oil that will be required to meet the market demand this month is 4,429,000 barrels, which is 672,000 barrels or 18 percent, higher than the demand for the corresponding month of last year.

The average daily output of the fields in the United States for the week ended February 26 has run 4,423,275 barrels, which is 21,476 barrels more than the average daily run for the four weeks ended on that date.

A well, reputed to be the largest drilled in Southeastern Kentucky in

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.



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20 years, has been brought in near Somerset, Ky., and has run 275 barrels within an 18-hour period.

Fuel Oil.—The increasingly tight supply situation previously reported is becoming especially pronounced in No. 2 heating oil, bunker and diesel oils and is also noted in residual oil. To assure adequate supplies of this type of oil for the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, War Shipping Administration, Maritime Commission and Foreign Economic Administration, PAW has added fuel oil to the list enumerated in petroleum distribution order No. 14 which has required since July 14 last that preference be given to these six federal agencies.

Refiners in Western Pennsylvania have advanced their prices on Nos. 2 and 3, wherever their GMPR base price levels permit, to the extent of an eighth cent per gallon additional, making their revised quotations 6¾c. to 8.05c. and 6⅝c. to 7⅜c., respectively.

Lubricating Oil.—A fairly tight supply situation prevails in this derivative as well as in fuel oils and kerosene. Some refiners in Western Pennsylvania have marked up prices for neutral grade 0.25 pour test material of 200 viscosity by as much as 2 cents per gallon, making their revised quotations 32c. to 32½c.

DeBardeleben to Market By-Product Coke Direct

The DeBardeleben Coal Corporation, Birmingham, Ala., with a plant at Holt, Ala., announces that its by-product coke heretofore marketed through a Birmingham sales agency, will be sold direct through its own sales organization, effective April 1. The company further advises that an increased tonnage of commercial grades is now available from this plant.

Ziegler Co. Appoints Three Sales Agents

Oren G. Clement, sales manager for G. S. Ziegler & Co., producer of stearin and cottonseed pitch, gilsonite, natural asphalts and pitch compounds, has appointed the following sales agents:—Edwin R. Howell, Detroit; R. H. Keene & Co., Cleveland; and the Geo. A. Rowley Company, Philadelphia.

Fertilizer Materials

Demand for fertilizer materials as well as mixed fertilizer has mounted to full seasonal dimensions. Orders for mixed goods in the South have steadily increased while a limit has been placed on production owing to manpower shortage. Entrance of farm labor into the factories in the Southern areas during the off farming season, now finds an exit of this labor to the farms thereby leaving fertilizer manufacturers definitely short of help. Official reports from the West assert that superphosphate plants in the San Francisco area are operating at a 50 percent capacity because of lack of manpower. This labor problem can be considered serious in every direction with no apparent solution in sight. The curtailment of truck transportation has thrown an additional burden on the railroads where strenuous efforts are being made to handle the aggravated situation.

War Production Board gave out some interesting estimates on superphosphate production. Operations for 1944-1945 will be at the rate of 8,000,000 tons per year which is 1,000,000 tons more than was provided for this season. Several new producing plants are expected to start operations in the near future.

An additional allocation of ammonia sulphate has been granted to the New England states. This was a special allotment to permit mixers to finish out their season's program. Recent arrivals of foreign cottonseed meal have increased substantially. According to reports, this material will be routed to the tobacco growing sections of New England. Labor shortage has severely restricted the manufacture and packaging of sheep manure. About all the production of hoof meal has moved against export account. Demand was more than sufficient to take all the cottonseed hull ash available. Nitrogeous material remained in a heavily sold up condition.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate.—Coking activities were sufficient to maintain a steady output of ammonia sulphate. Material moved about as rapidly as made against allocated orders. Some additional releases were granted to mixers in the New England states to permit the completion of their production programs.

Bone Meal.—Car lot trading was a little more active, although purchases were for feeding requirements. The current ceiling prices have prevented this material from being used extensively in the fertilizer industry.

Castor Pomace.—Only occasional sales were reported. Demand was in excess of supply while limited production restrained market activity.

Cottonseed Meal.—Connecticut Valley growers have acquired some material but in other directions, the movement continued relatively narrow. About all the late arrivals seemed to have been routed toward New England areas.

Hoof Meal.—Recent bombings of England have stimulated the demand for this material and it was reported that about all the production was moving against lend-lease.

Sheep Manure.—Labor shortage at supply points in the West has seriously interfered with production. The market was in short supply with demand active from distributors of package goods.

Soda Nitrate. — Deliveries moved promptly under allocation regulations. Farmers have stored a lot of this material for future application and this has facilitated the distribution of supplies to a considerable degree. No new releases were reported.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock.—Steady shipments of Florida rock went forward in an effort to meet the superphosphate goal provided by the War Production Board. While it is understood that a fair amount of material will be required for lend-lease, additional export business has not involved any unusual tonnage. Elimination of Germany and probably Italy has narrowed the export outlet. The supply situation remained favorable, as far as material was concerned, the main difficulty was the manpower shortage.

Superphosphate. — WPB announced that requirements for 1944-1945 have not been definitely established. This year's program provided for 7,000,000 tons of superphosphate and it was estimated by the first of next season output will be at the rate of 8,000,000 tons while probable minimum requirements will be a million tons more than this figure. Demand was reported active with labor shortage having a tendency to delay shipments in some sections.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Potashes

Increased supplies have relieved the concern of mixers and the market has assumed a more favorable position. The additional allocation was attributed to the cancellation of lend-lease shipments and an increase in domestic production. Deliveries are expected to exceed the average tonnage of the past two years.

Cottonseed Hull Ash.—Demand for this material was greater than the supply. Tobacco growers have taken all the available stock offered.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Mine supplies of crude sulphur remained ample to satisfy demand. Shipments held a satisfactory seasonal average. Scarcity restricted trading in Spanish pyrites and left prices nominally unchanged.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, March 3.—Superphosphate is reported tight again in the South. Other materials are equal to probable requirements. Orders for mixed fertilizers are reported piling up while full production is increasingly hampered by labor shortage and delayed movement of mixed goods to the farms. Farm labor obtained by some fertilizer manufacturers during the comparatively idle farm season is now returning to farms thereby adding to difficulties faced by fertilizer manufacturers. Market activity in general consists of strenuous efforts to fill orders with no thought of selling at lower than ceiling prices.

Baltimore, March 3.—Buyers showed more interest in offerings which were generally scarce. Only a limited amount of fish scrap was obtainable. The opinion prevailed that relatively little of the new production of scrap would be turned into meal because of price differentials. Production of superphosphate was large enough to meet demand. Tankage and dried blood are going to feeders. The scarcity of bone meal prevented trading. The general market was firm at ceiling levels.

Chicago, March 3.—Trade in fertilizer materials was steady. Volume of organic materials coming into the market was somewhat more moderate. The trade is watching statistics of livestock trade carefully. Orders for blood have been fair, with market firm. Tankage held its own. Buying of bone materials was fairly active.

Los Angeles, March 3.—A summary of the recent storm damage to Southern California's crop would tend to indicate that the benefits of the heavy rains more than offset what bad effects the downpour had on recent plantings. While deliveries of fertilizer materials are continuing once again into growers' hands, receivers in most instances are warehousing their material for the present owing to the extremely wet condition of the ground. Market activity is very light. About the only news of interest is a recent 50 percent cut effected on ammonia phosphate deliveries, suppliers substituting a corresponding nitrogen value in sulphate of ammonia.

Ammonia Phosphate.—Quotation named at $48 per ton for 16/20 grade, and $57 for 11/48, delivered California points.

Ammonia Sulphate.—Sellers quote $38 per ton, with freight allowance up to $4.40 per ton from California plant, with Canadian material on same price equalizations.

Bone Meal.—Nominal at $45 to $48.50 per ton for steamed variety, with offerings extremely light.

Fish Meal.—Offerings extremely light. California season now closed. 67 percent protein California sardine meal is quoted at $77.50 per ton in cars, f.o.b. production plant, plus $2 merchandising charge.

Superphosphate Needs For 1944-45 Studied

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has announced that superphosphate requirements for 1944-45 have not been definitely established. The 1943-44 program provided for production of 7,000,000 tons of the fertilizer. It is estimated that by the first of the 1944-45 season, operations will be at the rate of 8,000,000 tons of superphosphate a year, estimated minimum requirements for the year are 9,000,000 tons, however.

A report on the progress of WPB-authorized acidulating plants which are under construction has been given to members of WPB's Inorganic Acids Industry Advisory Committee. The plant at Searsport, Me., is expected to be in operation by June, it was said, while the acid portion of the project at Pocatello, Idaho, has been sussuspended until certain facts in respect to another plant are clarified. If sulphuric acid production capacity is increased at Garfield, Utah, which is a waste gas operation, the sulphuric acid unit at Pocatello may be eliminated, it was explained.

Members of the committee also were told that the triple superphosphate project originally planned for Beaumont, Tex., has been shifted to Houston. Of the 170,000 tons of superphosphate to be produced annually by this unit, only about 100,000 tons will be standard. The remainder will be triplephosphate. This plant is designed to operate on spent alkylation acid.

Another acid plant which is expected to be in operation soon is that of the American Agricultural Chemical Company at St. Bernard, Ohio, WPB officials said. It is expected to begin production about April 1.

Members of the committee were advised that superphosphate production in December was in excess of 600,000 tons. Distribution of ordnance acid to Southeastern manufacturers in January was 25,000 tons equivalent to 19,000 tons on a 100 percent basis, it was said, while February distribution in the same area will be 26,500 tons. The program for the North is still somewhat indefinite, WPB officials said. It was reported that San Francisco superphosphate plants are now operating at only 50 percent capacity because of lack of manpower.

Sulphuric Acid Output at Peak

Sulphuric acid production in the United States has reached a new high, with total capacity now estimated at approximately 9,300,000 tons a year, the War Production Board has announced. In addition, new facilities with an estimated capacity of 800,000 tons yearly are under construction.

The total present capacity for private production (i.e., production by the user) is estimated by WPB officials to be approximately 706,000 tons per month, or 8,475,000 tons per year. Plants in this category now under construction and expected to be completed by the fourth quarter of 1944 are expected to increase these figures by 66,500 tons per month, or 798,000 tons per year, excluding ordnance acid, it was said. Reports from commercial plants (i.e., those producing sulphuric acid for sale) indicate operation at over 100 percent rated capacity.

Definite requirements figures are still unavailable for 1944, but indications are that the following additional tonnage of sulphuric will be needed per month:—

Superphosphate program, 26,300; ammonium sulphate, 3,700; rayon and cellulose film, 8,300; petroleum refineries, 24,000; titanium dioxide and other pigments, 2,300; chemicals, 3,000; iron and steel, 13,400; other metallurigcal, 1,000.

WPB officials said the present indications were that all but 14,500 tons per month of the anticipated increase can be met.

Philadelphia Chemical Club to Meet March 13

The Philadelphia Chemical Club will hold its regular monthly meeting in Kugler's Restaurant, Broad and Chestnut streets, March 13. Reservations are in charge of W. R. E. Andrews, 1505 Race Street, Philadelphia.

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3—PEBBLE MILLS. 1—4' x 4' Burrstone Lined; 1—6' x 6' Jacketed Steel Lined; 1—32" x 42" Rubber Lined; 4—30 gal. porcelain lined. Other Sizes.
3—PEBBLE MILLS, 40 x 16" Colorado Iron Works; 42" x 16" Allis-Chalmers.
6—DRY POWDER MIXERS. 1200 lbs., 600 lbs., 200 lbs., 100 lbs., other sizes.
2—W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-BB Jacketed 625 gal.: 1—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed: 1—size 14, 50 gal. jacketed; other sizes.
2—4'x6' Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS; 1—Iron 5'x4'.
7—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surfaces; 5 copper, 2 steel tubes.
6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS, 4-Roll Low Side, No. 3, No. 1, No. 0000.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER, 75 gal.
1—Schaeffer size 14 POIDOMETER.
3—2" Williey SAND PUMPS.
10—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS; 7—500-gal.; 2—200 gal.; 1—150 gal.
1—5' x 12' Vacuum DRUM DRYER, Buffalo Foundry complete with accessories.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 5-section, 27-truck Atmospheric DRYER, excellent condition.
10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 3—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 30" x 12'.
3—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4' x 12'.
1—Buffalo Vac. 32" x 72" ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYER, m.d. complete.
1—RBF 28" x 60" Atmo. double drum DRYER, complete MD.
3—Buflovak 6' dia. Jack. Vacuum CRYSTALLIZERS or VACUUM PAN DRYERS.
1—3' x 4' Denver ROD MILL
29—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUM. SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT.
2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4'x5', single deck, other sizes.
9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4' x 30', 5' x 30', 70" x 30'.
1—Buffalo cast iron jacketed 125 gal. AUTOCLAVE.
1—No. 10 SWEETLAND FILTER, 27 leaves, 4" C.C.; 1—No. 7, 27 copper leaves, 3" C.C.
1—36' dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high.
1—355 c.f.m. AIR COMPRESSOR, with A.C. Motor.
2—500 gallons AUTOCLAVES, hammer welded steel, jack. agit.
1—Devine duplex VACUUM PUMP 16 x 16 x 12.
5—600 gal. steel STILLS with copper coils.
3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10 25 gal. per hour.
1—Day 5-gal. jacketed MOGUL MIXER.
2—BROUGHTON 1500 lbs. MIXERS
9—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 3' x 8", 3' x 36", 4' 6' x 24" with classifier, 6' x 36"; also 6' x 12' Rod Mill.
5—ROTARY KILNS, 4' x 30', 5' x 50', 6' x 60', 8' x 125', 8' x 135'.
2—BELT CONVEYORS, 30" x 130', 16" x 65'.
3—Draco Perfecto Type AAA DUST COLLECTORS
1—Devine horiz. jack. VULCANIZER, 5' x 11'
1—Abbe Blutergess No. 2 SIFTER
2—Gen. Ceramic 40" dia. x 15' high ABSORPTION TOWERS.
1—500 gal. steel closed jacketed agitated KETTLE; 1—420 gal.
3—325 gal. Copper Jack. agit. covered KETTLES or STILLS.

Liquidation

Equipment of a Grease Plant 554 S. Front St., Elizabeth, N.J.

6—Vertical Steel Tanks, up to 5000 gal.; 2—Open Steel Agitated Tanks, 3000 gal. and 1650 gal.; 3—Rectangular Steel Tanks, 2400, 3700, 6000 gal.; 2—Steel Jack. Agit. Kettle, 900 and 2400 gal.

1—ALUMINUM 350 gal. Jacketed Agitated KETTLE
1—ALUMINUM 275 gal. Jacketed Agitated KETTLE with Aluminum Agitator, m.d.
8—Jack. steel KETTLES 100 to 2000 gals.
2—200 gal. SS jack. agit. KETTLES.
1—500 Gal. Copper jacketed KETTLE.
1—Steam jack. steel KETTLE 3800 gal. cap.
1—Steam jack. steel KETTLE 1000 gal. cap.
1—Glass Lined jack. KETTLE 235 gal. cap.
1—110 gal. Aluminum jack KETTLE; 5—20 gal.
1—MONEL metal Jack. Agit. KETTLE, 125 gal. cap.
2—10' dia. Glass Lined jack. EVAPORATING PANS or CRYSTALLIZERS
3—ROLLER MILLS, 6' x 14", 12 x 30, 16 x 40 water cooled.
1—Mitts & Merrill No. 3CR HOG.
2—K. K. 18-spout Rotary Gravity hand FILLER.
1—Pneumatic Scale straight line BOTTLE CLEANER.
1—Potdevin 12" LABEL PASTER.
8—150 gal. nickel clad MIXING TANKS.
2—Elgin 12-spout ROTARY PISTON FILLER GERMAN SILVER CONTACT PARTS.
1—Victoria No. 50 Peeler, D. C. Motor.
1—Colton Oscillating GRANULATOR No. 1, m.d.
1—Stokes No. 21 GRANULATING MIXER, 50 lb., belt driven.
1—Buflovac 32" x 90" ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYER, complete.
4—Granberg LIQUID METERS.
2—Colton JAR FILLERS.
2—Colton hand TUBE FILLERS and CLOSERS.
2—Jones Automatic CARTONERS.
2—Anderson PACKAGING UNITS.
3—6 and 12-spout syphon FILLERS.
1—K. K. 18-spout Rotary Vac. FILLER.
1—O. and J. Rotary LABELER, m. d.
1—Pneumatic 6-head rotary CAPPER, complete with automatic Feeder.
1—C. C. & S. 7-head Jumbo CROWNER.

WANTED: Idle Machines
Single Items or Complete Plants.
You can help War Production by sending us your list.

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.

13-18 Park Row
New York 7, N. Y.

FOR OVER 25 YEARS A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE

Shops: 335 Doremus Ave.
Newark 5, N. J.

JUST PURCHASED

at Edgewater, N. J.

2—Hepworth 48" motor driven Suspended Type Centrifugals, bottom discharge, with 50/13 HP 2 speed AC motors.

2—Hepworth 48" motor driven Suspended Type Centrifugals, bottom discharge, with 100 HP 1200 RPM AC motors.

4—Hersey Rotary Dryers, 6' dia. x 30' long, with fans, heating coils, drives and motors.

5—Hersey Rotary Granulators, 4' 9" dia. x 30' long, with Vorticose Dust Collectors.

1—Hersey Rotary Granulator, 5' dia. x 21' long, with dust collector.

1—Copper Rotary Granulator or Dryer, 70" dia. x 17' long, with roll crusher and drive.

1—Louisville Continuous Filter or Dewaterer, 24" perforated metal screen, 8 rolls.

9—Rectangular Steel Tanks, 12' x 5' x 7' deep.

3—10' to 14' Cast Iron Coil Vacuum Pans.

SPECIALS

2—Solvent Recovery Stills with steel columns, condensers and receivers, 350 and 500 gal.

3—500 gal. Steel Jacketed, Agitated Kettles, with condensers and receivers.

4—Steel Storage Tanks, 8,500, 10,000, 15,000 gal., ¼", ⅜" and ½"

2—300 gal. Steel Nitrating Kettles, jacketed, agitated.

1—30" Suspended Centrifugal, bottom discharge, direct motor driven.

1—Devine Vacuum Pump, 10"x10" 2 stage, with 20 HP AC motor.

10—Pebble Mills, 30 to 200 gal.

3—Howe Barrel & Bag Packers.

3—Water cooled Roller Mills, 9"x24", 12"x30", 16"x40".

1—Robinson 30" Motor Driven Attrition Mill, 2—40 HP motors.

1—Shriver Diaphragm Pump, 45 gpm, motor driven.

3—Kilby 32"x32" Plate and Frame Presses, 45 chambers, 1" cake.

3—Oliver Rotary Filters, 8'x8', 5'x8', 8'x3½', Wood and Steel.

10—Heat Exchangers, 175 to 2,000 ft.

1—Buflovak 5'x10' Rotary Vacuum Dryer with Condenser.

1—Buffalo 5'x6' Atm. Drum Dryer.

1—Buflovak 24"x30" Single Drum Vacuum Dryer.

1—Vulcan 6'x42' Rotary Dryer.

2—Buflovak 6' dia. Crystallizers.

1—W. & P. Mixer, jacketed, 100 gal., vacuum type.

1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jacketed Mixer, 75 gal.

3—5, 10 and 15 gal. Day Cincinnatus Double Arm Mixers.

5—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gal.

2—Scott Closed, Steel Jacketed Kettles or Cookers, 1300 gal.

18—Tolhurst 20", 32", 40", 48" Centrifugals, copper, steel baskets.

2—American Tool 40" bottom discharge Centrifugals.

3—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges.

2—50 gal. Copper Vacuum Pans.

1—Copper Jacketed, Agitated Kettle, 600 gal.

2—Buflovak, Devine Jacketed Kettles, 300 and 600 gal.

1—Copper Tank, 6'x6', 1250 gal.

2—Lead Lined Tanks, 1700 gal.

Over 1000 other items in stock. Send us your inquiries for prompt attention. We specialize in disposing of your surplus equipment. Send Lists.

BRILL Equipment Co.
183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—Vulcan rotary kiln dryer 4 ft. by 40 ft. Feed hopper and screw feed. Can be used for direct or indirect heating. Complete with drive and oil burner. Located near New York City. BOX 885, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 901, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SPECIALS

Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryer, 24"x20".

Oliver Continuous Rotary Filter, 8"x8".

Tolhurst Self-Balancing Bottom Discharge Centrifugal, 40".

Numerous other desirable items in stock. Send us your inquiries. We buy single items to complete plants for cash.

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N. Y.)
39 East 4th Street, New York 3, N.Y.

1—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill, Belt Driven, complete with Cone Separator, Fan, Cyclone Dust Collector and Piping.

1—Raymond No. 10 Imp Mill, complete.
3—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
6—Autoclaves, 200 to 1500 gals.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1600 gals.
1—Procter Automatic Conveyor Dryer.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Glass Lined Tank.
5—20, 35 and 150 gal. Closed Agitated Jacketed Copper Kettles.
4—Ball & Jewell, Rotary Cutters, New.
3—Homogenizers 5 H.P., 7½ H.P. and 10 H.P.
2—Buckeye 15 Box Hydraulic Oil Presses, 16" Ram, 4,000 lbs. P.S.I.
1—Oliver Rotary Filter, 6'x6'.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack, Spiral Mixer.
2—75 and 1500 gal. lead lined closed Kettles.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 2 Gyrator Sifter.
2—Robinson 20" M.D. Attrition Mills.
1—Howe Iron King Filler and Packer.
2—4000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
4—Iron & Wood Filter Presses 8", 12", 27" & 30".
4—Watson-Stillman Hydr. Pumps.
1—Nash No. 3 Vacuum Pump.
1—No. 2 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14"x 5".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vacuum Pumps.
2—DeLaval No. 301 and 600 Multiple Clarifiers, motor driven.
5—Ross 8, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
2—5 Roll water cooled 16"x40" Steel Roller Mills.
2—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12"x30" and 16"x40".
3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18", 7½"x20", and 7½"x30" Rolls.
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 200 gal.
5—Centrifugals, 26", 28", and 40".
8—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead and paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
5—Varnish Kettles, 100 to 200 gals.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 500 gals.
10—Glass Lined and Steel Tanks up to 4000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulver.
2—Schutz-O'Neill 16" and 20" Pulv.
2—Double-Roll Crushers.
3—Williams, and Quaker City Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 H.P.
20—Rotary Centrif. and Triplex Pumps.

●

Only Partial Listings
Write for Complete Bulletins
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STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Department E
426 BROOME ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—200 gallon glass lined still with or without glass lined condenser. Lining should be in good condition. Include sketch showing approximate size and location of openings. Plate and frame filter press, monel or rubber covered. Closed discharge suitable for washing with cake capacity of about 15 cu. ft. George A. Breon & Company, 2107 Grand avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

WANTED: 16 x 40 modern type 3 roller mill, water cooled, etc. (high speed or slow speed). Specify type and price. Also 2 large lead mixers wanted. BOX 862, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

POWER PRESS, new or second hand, for briquetting wet slime. Please submit detailed offers to Neo-Smelting & Refining, Inc., 29 Broadway, New York 6, New York. Telephone: BOwling Green 9-8920.

Materials Offered

FOR SALE: Good quantity "A" grade titanium dioxide paste in y-bodied alkali-refined linseed oil base. Inquiries requested. BOX 886, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

COD LIVER oil, direct importations from Iceland; all potencies, U.S.P., destearinated and non-destearinated. Contracts solicited for immediate delivery or for shipment later this year. Arista Oil Products Company, 135 Front street, New York 5, N. Y.

Materials Wanted

DO NOT wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities all kinds. Particularly interested gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. BOX 900, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WILL PURCHASE your surplus and discontinued chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents, etc., and will pay highest cash prices for same. Thoroughly familiar with WPB regulations. Will make immediate offer. Write fully. BOX 902, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

PLANT SUPERINTENDENT — Lacquer industry. Thoroughly familiar with all types of coating. Must also have some mechanical knowledge. Good opportunity for right man. State education, experience, and references. BOX 869, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST—With good background in paint and enamel formulation. Excellent post-war opportunity with large eastern paint company. Reply giving background, age, etc. All correspondence will be kept strictly confidential. BOX 872, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST WANTED with practical experience in the manufacture and application to leather of his own pigments, finishes, seasons, resins and nitro cellulose emulsions. State actual experience and full particulars, including draft status. BOX 890, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST WANTED for laboratory familiar with manufacture of white oils, petroleum sulfonates and related products, by old established company, chance for advancement. State age, experience, education, salary and draft status. BOX 891, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

COSMETIC TECHNICIAN, male or female wanted by manufacturer of cosmetic raw material. Should have broad experience in formulating and manufacturing modern cosmetics of all types, and able to develop practical formulas for new cosmetics incorporating absorption base, modern emulsifiers, wetting agents, sun screens, etc. Chemical education desirable although not essential. Write in detail regarding education, experience, salary requirements, etc. BOX 887, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

LABORATORY WORKER, Newark, N. J., permanent: age, education, experience. BOX 898, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—Continued on page 70

FOR SALE

Bird Solid Bowl Continuous Filter, Everdur Bronze construction.

One Raymond Beater Mill Complete with piping, collectors and 40 H.P. fan.

Black and Clawson 28 x 60 Double Drum Dryer

One ¾" - 13,000 gallon steel tank.

BOX 884
Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

FOR SALE

4—100 gallon WERNER & PFLEIDERER mixers
3—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
2—16 in. x 40 in. three steel roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—Kent 9 in. x 22 in. - 5 roller High Speed ROLLER MILL
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS
10—1000 gallon steel square storage tanks
10—2000 gallon steel square storage tanks
5—9 in. x 24 in. motor driven roller mills
Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery
IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
50 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK 7, N.Y.

FOR SALE

1—48" Vulcan Everdur Fractionating Column.
2—4 x 5' Atmospheric Drum Dryers.
1—6" Centrifugal Pump and 75 hp. motor.
1—6 x 15' Allis Chalmers Tube Mill.
2—2" Duriron Centrifugal Pumps.
1—3 x 2' wood drum Oliver Filter.
2—12 x 32" and 16 x 40" 3-roll Mills.
4—Lead Lined Tanks, 400-1000 gallons.
1—100 sq. ft. single effect Evaporator.
10—Variable speed Drives 1½-5 h.p.
1—2 x 5' double drum Flaking Roll.
2—3 x 6' and 4 x 9' Lard Rolls.
2—Colloid Mills requiring 40 h.p. each.
1—26 x 24" Link Belt type A 2-roll Crusher.
1—No. 2 Austin gyratory Crusher.

What equipment have you for sale?

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
909 N. Marshfield Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS
New, open top, dished bottom, mounted on stands, 100, 200 and 300 gals. capacity

COPPER TANK
60" dia. x 7' high, with coil and agitator.

COATING PAN (copper)
J. H. Day, 60" dia. ball bearing, like new.

STEAM JACKETED TANK
9' dia. x 5' deep, flat bottom, with heavy duty agitator, 300 lbs. W.P.

DAY MIXER with 5 H.P. motor, like new. EVAPORATOR, copper, used eight months. Air Compressors, Rollers, Filters, Tanks, Pumps, Ice Machines, Condensers.

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Phone: Mitchell 2-3536

WANTED

Stokes Tube Filling and Closing Machines, Model 90D

Wire

CAMPANA CORPORATION
Batavia, Illinois

Botanical Drugs

Spices

—Continued from page 62

Cochin shaded to 26¾c. to 27¼c.; unbleached, 26½c. to 27c. Quota holds at 100 percent.

Mace.—Import quota raised to 80 percent of base period.

Nutmegs.—Quota raised to 70 percent of base period.

Paprika.—Portuguese choice down to 38½c. to 39c. per pound; extra fancy, 37½c. to 38c. Good quality Chilean, off to 30½c. to 31c.

Pepper.—Quota unchanged at 40 percent.

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BABASSU KERNELS—34 bgs, 1,700 lbs, Brazil Oiticica, Inc
BANANA FLAKE—1,000 cs, Kennengresser & Co
BARBASCO ROOT—3,506 bls, National City Bank
BLOOD, DR—1,774 bgs, 177,400 lbs, Swift & Co
4,064 bgs, 406,400 lbs, Tupman, Thurlow & Co
1,238 bgs, 123,800 lbs, Charles Hollinshed Co
5,080 bgs, 508,000 lbs, Armour & Co
BONES—5,300 bgs, 5,300 lbs, Baugh & Son
INDUSTRIAL—3,414 bgs, 3,414 lbs, Charles Hollinshed Co
SHIN—73 bgs, 7,300 lbs, Charles Hollinshed Co
CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—22 cs, Dr Pepper Co
CARDAMOM—20 cs, 2,000 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co
40 cs, 5,200 lbs, A G Dunn
10 cs, 1,300 lbs, E Meer & Co
40 cs, 5,200 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co
75 cs, 9,750 lbs, Joensson & Cross
25 cs, 3,250 lbs, W E Martin
CASEIN—1,100 bgs, 143,000 lbs, H S Cramer & Co
999 bgs, 118,170 lbs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
1,334 bgs, 173,420 lbs, Casein Co of America
1,500 bgs, 195,000 lbs, F H Paul & Stein Bros
CASHEW KERNELS—226 cs, 11,300 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
356 cs, 17,800 lbs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
1,520 cs, 76,000 lbs, Commodity Credit Co
400 cs, 20,000 lbs, Brown Bros, Harriman Co
1,035 cs, 51,750 lbs, Irving Trust Co
18 cs, 900 lbs, Marine Midland Trust Co
308 cs, 15,400 lbs, Continental Bank & Trust Co
25 cs, 1,250 lbs, Spencer Importing Co
250 cs, 12,500 lbs, Royal Bank of Canada
270 cs, 13,500 lbs, Bank of London South America
250 cs, 12,500 lbs, Manufacturers Trust Co
CASTOR BEANS—4,184 bgs, 627,600 lbs, Industrial Trust Co
8,470 bgs, 1,270,500 lbs, Central Hanover Bank Trust Co
5,950 bgs, 892,500 lbs, Commodity Credit Co
CELERY SEED—302 bgs, 39,260 lbs, A G Dunn
177 bgs, 23,010 lbs, Joensson & Cross
262 bgs, 34,060 lbs, D M Hutton, Inc
COCOA BEANS—16,000 bgs, 3,200,000 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
12,400 bgs, 2,480,000 lbs, Bank of London & South America
17,600 bgs, 2,520,000 lbs, National City Bank
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Bank of New York
3,000 bgs, 600,000 lbs, Bank of Manhattan Co
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, A C Israel Commodity Co
COCOABUTTER—568 bls, Chase National Bank Trust Co
81 bls, Bank of New York
77 bls, National City Bank
643 bls, Philadelphia National Bank
COTTONSEED MEAL—30,840 bgs
DILLSEED—160 bgs, 22,400 lbs, R J Spetz
80 bgs, 11,200 lbs, R T French Co
800 bgs, 112,000 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
539 bgs, 75,460 lbs, Joensson & Cross
FLEASEED HUSK—129 bgs, 11,352 lbs, R J Prentiss & Co
131 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co
GLUESTOCK—30 bls, H Remis
23 rolls, H Remis
GLYCERIN—364 dms, Commodity Credit Co
GUM, CHICLE—34 bgs, Herman Weber
42 bgs, Simmonds & Grey
SORVA—665 bgs, Chicle Development Co
75 bgs, Herman Weber
MALEFERN ROOT—36 bgs, S B Penick & Co
MANAZITE SAND—1,412 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co
MEAT EXTRACT—700 cs, Swift & Co
MENTHOL—2 cs, 334 lbs, Vick Chemical Co
4 cs, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co
MICA—177 cs, United States Commercial Co
25 cs
MURU MURU KERNELS—3,000 bgs, 150,000 lbs, First National Bank
OIL, CASHEW SHELL—300 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co
742 dms, National City Bank
844 dms, Merchant National Bank
CASTOR—545 dms, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co
CHAULMOOGRA—144 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
13 cs, S B Penick & Co
CITRONELLA—21 dms, R J Prentiss & Co
13 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
8 dms, Orbis Product Co
8 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
2 dms, N W Newhall & Co
5 dms, Joensson & Cross
COTTONSEED, SEMI-REFD—218,000 kilos, Commodity Credit Corp
LEMONGRASS—5 dms, Van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc
6 dms, Ungerer & Co
3 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
OIL, LEMONGRASS—16 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
1 dm, Polaks Frutal Works
11 dms, Geo Lueders & Co
9 dms, P R Dreyer
42 dms, Volkart Bros
6 dms, Trubeck Laboratories
MURU MURU—86 dms, Capital City Product Co
PAPAIN—20 cs, Peek & Velsor
47 cs, McKesson & Robbins
14 half cs, R J Prentiss & Co
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—11,000 bgs, 1,332,000 lbs, International Product Co
SENNA LEAVES—56 bls, R J Prentiss & Co
815 bls, S B Penick & Co
TALLOW GREAVES—323 bgs, S Stein Stiner & Co
TANKAGE—5,881 bgs, 588,100 lbs, Charles Hollinshed Co
2,515 bgs, 251,500 lbs, Armour & Co
LIVER—508 bgs, 50,800 lbs, Tupman, Thurlow & Co
LIVER AND GLANDULAR—609 bgs, 60,900 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
TAPIOCA FLOUR—870 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co
11,810 bgs, Commodity Credit Co
TIMBO, POWD—58 bgs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co
WAX, BEES—60 bgs, Credo Commodities Co
CARNAUBA—56 bgs, 9,240 lbs, Wax & Rosin Product, Inc
67 bgs, 11,055 lbs, Marine Midland Trust Co
67 bgs, 11,055 lbs, Brown Bros, Harrimann Co
1,741 bgs, 287,265 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
112 bgs, 18,480 lbs, National Wax Refining Co
285 bgs, 30,523 lbs, Strahl & Pitsch
11 bgs, 1,815 lbs, W R Grace & Co
111 bgs, 18,315 lbs, Philipp Bros
121 bgs, 19,965 lbs, Wm Diehl & Co
168 bgs, 27,720 lbs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
221 bgs, 36,465 lbs, T G Cooper & Co
55 bgs, 9,075 lbs, F H Dolan, Jr
236 bgs, 38,940 lbs, Bunge Corp
78 bgs, 12,870 lbs, E A Bromund Co
1,190 bgs, 196,350 lbs, S C Johnson & Son
98 bgs, 16,170 lbs, Distributing Trading Co
461 bgs, 76,065 lbs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co
290 bgs, 47,850 lbs, Bank of London South America
468 bgs, 77,220 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co
522 bgs, 91,080 lbs, Smith & Nichols
56 bgs, 9,240 lbs, Cornelius Product Co
152 bgs, 25,080 lbs, Credo Commodities Co
1,918 bgs, 316,470 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp

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Business Wants

—Continued from page 69

Positions Vacant

CHEMIST WANTED. Directed to an ambitious young man who wants an unlimited opportunity and realizes he must work for it. Progressive manufacturer paints, plastics, waxes on war work, planning for post-war: Offers an opportunity that is outstanding. Write us in detail and confidence. BOX 892, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINT SALESMAN or salesmanager wanted—To become salesmanager of our central Atlantic area. Are you ready to step into this job? Or capable of being trained? Write details. Replies confidential. BOX 893, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINT FOREMAN—with good technical experience in production of paints, enamels, varnishes, must have knowledge of synthetics, for small fast growing factory in Philadelphia. Good post-war future for right man. State all qualifications. BOX 896, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

RESEARCH and development chemist wanted by printing ink manufacturer. Permanent position, working on specific projects. Man qualifying should be well versed in the chemistry of vegetable oils and synthetic resins; also, a practical knowledge of the chemistry and working principles of lithography. General knowledge of letterpress printing and color matching would be helpful but not required. Kindly outline in first letter experience and contacts with the above requirements with brief description of present duties and responsibilities; salary requirements; marital and draft status. This is an excellent opportunity for a young man seeking advancement in a new connection. BOX 897, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

CHEMIST with linseed oil substitute, latex substitute made from scrap rubber, plasticizer for same, specialties on acetate colors line. Capable researcher on synthetic rubber, wants first class connection. BOX 876, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

POSITION WANTED, by chemist with many years experience in development and production of wide variety of paint products. BOX 883, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

GENERAL MANAGER available, chemical engineer thoroughly grounded in production, formulation and sales, paints, varnishes, lacquers, also production and formulation alkyd, phenolic, maleic and other synthetic resins. Proven record in engineering equipment design, management, sales in industrial field. Now controlling several hundred thousand industrial sales who will follow me 100 percent. Will consider partner in forming new company, establishing subsidiary or any good mutual proposition. Can build sales to over million a year with right proposition. BOX 894, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

OPD—3-6-1944

Index to Advertisements

Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp. 72
Aktivin Corporation 58
Alexander, Jerome 66
Alkydol Laboratories 46
Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp. 49
Amcon Trading Co. 51
American Can Co. 41
American Cholesterol Products, Inc. 58
American Colloid Co. 48
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp. 14, 15
Amecco Chemicals, Inc. 46
Ansul Chemical Co. 40
Armour & Co. 44
Aromatic Products, Inc. 64
Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, Inc. 66
Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co. 58

Baker, J. T., Chemical Co. 1, 52
Bancroft Laboratories 66
Barcan, Irving, Co. 69
Barium & Chemicals, Inc. 37
Barium Reduction Corp. 37
Barrett Division 42, 67
Bay Chemical Co. 38
Beacon Company 49
Benzol Products Co. 54
Berk, F. W., & Co., Inc. 53
Blair Laboratory 66
Bonewitz, P. W., Co. 40
Brill Equipment Corp. 69
Brode Corp., The 51
Bromund, E. A., Company 51
Bureau of Chemistry 66
Burke, Edward S. 58
Bush Pan-America, Ltd. 64
Bush, W. J., & Co., Inc. 63

Calco Chemical Division 24
Calif. Fruit Growers Exchange 20, 71
Calo, John H., Co. 45
Campana Corporation 69
Capital City Products Co. 51
Carey, The Philip, Mfg. Co. 54
Chemical Sales Corp. 44
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Inc. 72
Chrystal, Charles B., Co., Inc. 49
Church & Dwight Co., Inc. 37
Consolidated Products Co., Inc. 68
Cummins & Grant 66

Darling & Co. 58
Day Chemical Co. 66
Devold, Peder, Oil Co., Inc. 54
Diamond Alkali Co. 39
Dickerson Company 67
Diehl, Wm., & Co. 50
Distillation Products, Inc. 57
Dodge & Olcott Co. 64
Dominion Food Products Co. 58
Douglass Sulphur Co. 40
Dreyer, P. R., Inc. 63
Duff Chemical Co., Inc. 40
Dunkel, Paul A., & Co., Inc. 70
DuPont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., Inc. 1
Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc. 30

Eastman Kodak Co. 57
Edwal Laboratories 56, 66
Ehrlich, J. 66
Ellis-Foster Co. 66
Emery Industries, Inc. 51
Emsco Equipment Co. 69
Evans, Ralph L., Associates 66

Faesy & Besthoff, Inc. 37
Fallek Products Co. 58
Firmenich & Co. 64
First Machinery Corp. 68
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc. 64
Food Research Laboratories, Inc. 66
Frank-Vliet Co., Inc. 70
Franks Chemical Products Co. 46
Fries & Fries, Inc. 58
Fritzsche Bros., Inc. 63

Gair, Robert, Company, Inc. 19
Gartenberg, H., & Co., Inc. 59
General Drug Co. 21
General Electric Co. 30
General Magnesite & Magnesia Co. 38
Gesell, R., Inc. 64
Golwynne Chemicals Corp. 13
Gray Industrial Laboratories 66
Gray, William S., & Co. 1
Greeff, R. W., & Co. 47, 57
Gross, A., & Co. 50

Hallmark Laboratories 66
Hallowell, Horace J. 66
Hardesty, W. C., Co., Inc. 50
Hopkins, J. L., & Co. 61
Horn, Jefferys, & Co. 48
Huisking, Chas. L., & Co. 54
Hunt Chemical Works, Inc. 38
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co. 63

Inland Alkaloid Company 71
Interboro Chemical Co. 38

Kachurin Drug Co. 61
Kellogg, Spencer & Sons, Inc. 22
Kellys, John, Ltd. 70
Kentucky Color & Chemical Co. 48
Kessler Chemical Co., Inc. 53
Knight, B. H. 66
Koppers Company 43

Lamon Chemical Corp. 58
Laning, E. M., Co. 66
La Wall & Harrisson 66
Lawson, W. B., Inc. 38
Leberco Laboratories 66
Leghorn Trading Co., Inc. 54
Loeb, H., & Son 69
Loeb Equipment Supply Co. 69

Machinery & Equipment Co. 69
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. 63
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works 55
Merchants Chemical Co. 40
Merck & Co., Inc. 8
Michigan Chemical Corp. 40
Millmaster Chemical Co. 72
Mills, Zophar, Inc. 72
Molnar Laboratories 66
Monsanto Chemical Co. 33
Munch Laboratory 66
Munn, W. A., & Co. 58
Mutual Chemical Co. of America 59

National Lead Co. 18
Natural Products Refining Co. 58
Neuberg, William D., Co. 11
Neville Co. 72
N. J. Zinc Company 29
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc. 6
Niagara Alkali Corp. 25
Niagara Chlorine Products Co. 65
Nuodex Products Co., Inc. 59

Ohio-Apex, Inc. 46
Oil States Petroleum Co., Inc. 65
Oldbury Electro-Chemical Co. 36
Orthmann Laboratories, Inc. 66
Osborn, C. J., Co. 48
Owens-Illinois Glass Co. 27

Pacific Coast Borax Co. 1
Packing Products Co. 72
Parker, Herbert H. 70
Parsons, M. W. 54
Payne, Avery F., Co., Inc. 58
Peek & Velsor, Inc. 62
Penick, S. B., & Co. 60
Pennsylvania Industrial Chem. Corp. 47
Pennsylvania Refining Corp. 65
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. 40
Petroleum Specialties, Inc. 51
Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc. 54
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc. 35
Philipp Brothers, Inc. 36
Pittsberg Chemical Co. 38
Plastic Engineering 66
Polachek, Z. H. 66
Prentiss, R. J., & Co. 62
Prior Chemical Corp. 1
Procter & Gamble 50, 54
Purdy, W. S., Co., Inc. 66

Raisch, John E., & Co. 66
Read, Chas. L., Co. 38
Reichard-Coulston, Inc. 48
Republic Steel Corp. 44
Retort Pharmaceutical Co. 56
Rosenthal, H. H., Co. 72
Rufert Chemical Co. 13

Sabet, Habib 70
Sadtler, Samuel P., & Son, Inc. 66
Santonine Co. of America, Inc. 54
Schepp Laboratories 66
Schwarz Laboratories, Inc. 66
Sell, Putt & Rusby, Inc. 66
Sergeant, E. M., Pulp & Chemical Co. 51
Sharples Chemicals, Inc. 1
Sherwood Refining Co. 64
Silmo Chemical Corp. 66
Skelly Oil Co. 23
Smith, George F. 40
Snell, Foster D., Inc. 66
Sodeco Trading Corp. 70
Solvay Sales Corp. 12
Sonneborn, L., Sons, Inc. 72
Southern Acid & Sulphur Co. 40
Standard Ultramarine Co. 48
Stauffer Chemical Co. 38
Stein Equipment Co. 69
Stillman & Van Siclen, Inc. 66
Stillwell & Gladding Co. 66
Stroock & Wittenberg Corp. 31
Sundheimer, Henry, Inc. 40
Synthetic Products Co. 45

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc. 67
Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co. 36
Thurston & Braidich 70
Titanium Alloy Mfg. Co. 28
Turner, Joseph, & Co. 37

Ultra Penn Refining Co. 64
Union Bag & Paper Co. 50
Universal Marble Products Corp. 48

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc. 63
Vanderbilt, R. T., Co., Inc. 47
Velsicol Corp. 32
Victor Chemical Works 40

Waterman, Herbert 66
Weiss, John M., & Co. 66
Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp. 2
Wet Ground Mica Assn. 49
Wiley & Co. 66
Wilson Carbon Co. 48
Wilson-Martin Division 50
Witco Chemical Company 17
Woburn Chemical Co. (N. J.) 49
Wolf, Jacques, & Co. 58
Wood Ridge Division 53

Zink & Triest Co. 62
Zinsser & Co., Inc. 38
Zophar Mills, Inc. 72

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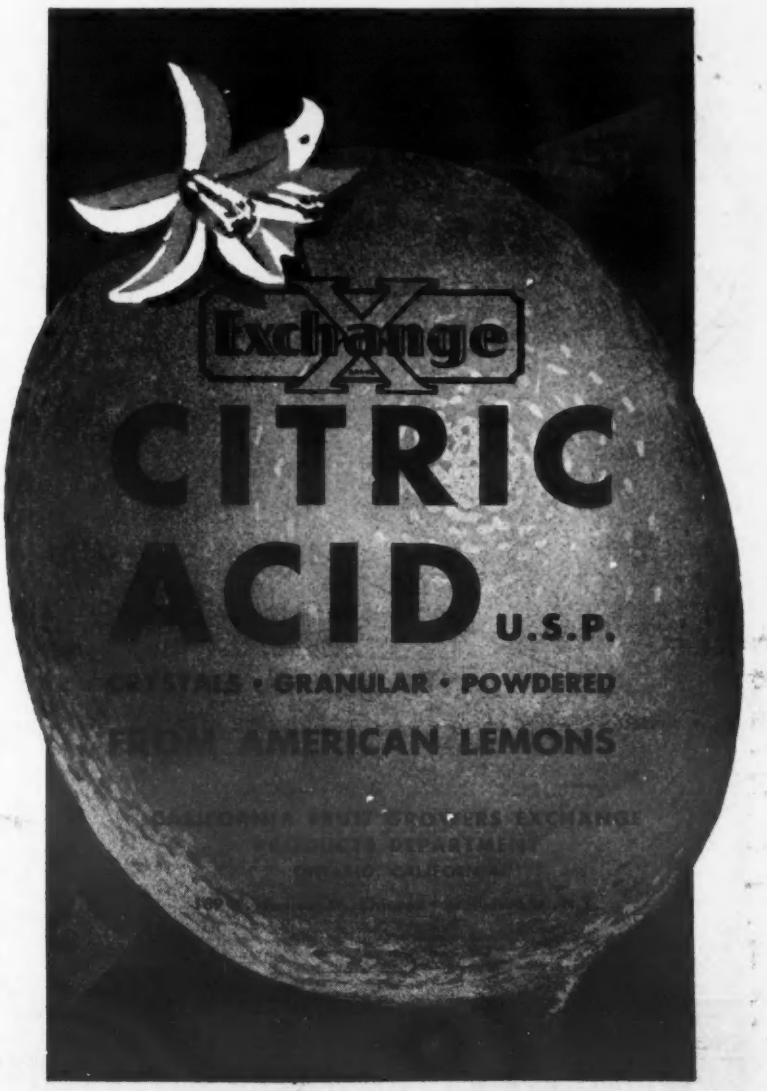

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